PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL.

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LOCAL NOTICES.

The Most Complete Stock

Of Drugs, Patent Medicines, Pure Liquors of all kinds, Paints and Oils, at lowest prices, at Fleming's Drug Store, No. 81 Market street.

Table Linens,

Slightly damaged. Great bargains at Barker's.

Oyster Supper

For the benefit of the Church Home, at the Sunday School room of Trinity Church, on the evenings of Thursday and Friday, 20th and 21st of February.

LUNCH served each day after 11 o'clock.

There will also be sales of useful and fancy articles and flowers.

Boquets,

At J. R. & A. Murdoch's, 112 Smithfield street.

Country Merchants

Will find at Barker's a full stock at much less than Eastern prices.

Dry Goods at Wholesale.

We are offering full lines of Bleached and Brown Muslins, Prints, Ticks, Ginghams, and other staple goods, making the largest stock in the West, and at less than Eastern prices. J. W. Barker & Co., No. 90 Market street. tf

Blankets,

White, colored, Eastern and country, closing out very cheap at Barker's.

Trunks, Trunks,

At John Bell's No. 35 Market street, three doors from Second street.

Boquets.

At J. R. & A. Murdoch's, 112 Smithfield street.

Silks,

For street, carriage and evening dresses, at Barker's.

Leaf Tobacco,

Havana, Yara, Connecticut, New York State, at New York prices, branch of Dilian Allen, 172 Water street, New York. Daniel F. Dinan, 75 Water street, Pittsburgh.

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

HARRISBURG.

STEAMSHIP LINE TO LIBERIA.

THE "FREE" RAILROAD LAW.

SENATE BILL PASSED FINALLY.

People's Passenger R. W. Bill Passed

Local Bills Passed Finally.

Amendment to the Consolidation Act.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Press.

HARRISBURG, February 19, 1868.

SENATE.

Steamship Line to Liberia.

The joint resolution for a steamship line to Liberia was reported affirmatively.

Bills Presented.

By Mr. White, of Indiana—For protecting people of Indiana county from imposition in the practice of medicine.

By Mr. McCandless, of Philadelphia—Requiring bidders for supplying the State with paper to give a bond in ten thousand dollars, and if the highest bidder fails to accept he is to pay the difference between his bid and the next highest.

Mr. Connell, of Philadelphia, offered a resolution, which was adopted, for a committee to investigate the allegation that the Philadelphia University of Medicine and Surgery had confirmed degrees of doctors of medicine without authority.

The Illiberal Railroad Law.

The "Free" Railroad Law came up. Mr. Ridgway, of Philadelphia, offered an amendment requiring the consent of the authorities of boroughs and cities to pass through their corporate limits. Adopted, yeas 26, nays 1.

Mr. White, of Indiana, moved an amendment reducing the amount of capital stock for every mile to be six thousand dollars instead of ten thousand dollars, as provided in the Senate substitute. Defeated—yeas, 12; nays, 21.

The bill then passed finally, as substituted by the Senate.

EVENING SESSION.—Mr. McConaughy, of Adams, introduced a joint resolution for procuring engraved certificates of honor, for honorably discharged Pennsylvania soldiers in the late war, which was passed to third reading.

Bills Passed Finally.

Validating the partition of real estate of John Taylor, deceased, of Greensburg.

Extending mechanics lien laws to mechanics and others engaged on oil tanks and other appliances of oil refiners in Allegheny, Armstrong, Venango and Warren.

Incorporating the Federal Street and Pleasant Valley Passenger Railway Company of Allegheny City.

Changing the times of holding courts in Butler county.

Empowering the Burgess or Justices of McKeesport to commit disorderly persons to the county jail in default of fine.

When the "Free" Railroad law passed finally to-day, Mr. Errett's amendment dispensing with the consent of a majority of the stockholders to connect with other roads, was carried.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. Wilson, of Allegheny, handed to the Clerk the following petitions during the day in Allegheny county:

Four petitions, numerously signed, for the passage of an act relating to the incorporation, recognition and support of colleges.

Mr. Smith, of Allegheny, read in place a supplement to the act extending the limits of Pittsburgh, enabling the townships of Oakland, Pitt, Peebles, Wilkins, Collins and Liberty to recede from the city of Pittsburgh, they having been consolidated with Pittsburgh by act of 1867.

Mr. Millar, of Allegheny, introduced a bill incorporating the McKeesport Academy and Female Seminary.

The members of the State Temperance Convention were extended the privilege of the floor.

Mr. Nicholson, of Beaver, had a personal altercation with the Harrisburg *State Guard* relative to items of the appropriation bill reported.

Mr. Adsire, of Philadelphia, had a personal altercation with the Philadelphia *Bulletin* relative to statements of corruption in action on a Philadelphia bill.

Bills Passed Finally.

Vacating a portion of North street, in front of the Presbyterian Church, in Apollo, Armstrong county, and vesting the same in the Church.

For a steam ferry over the Allegheny River, from Canal street to Duquesne, touching at Rush street and Herr's Island.

Establishing an independent school district out of parts of Allegheny, Beaver and Washington.

Authorizing the School Directors of Uniontown to borrow money.

Incorporating the Limestone Pipe Association, of Warren county, to transport oil to shipping points in the west.

Incorporating the German St. Francis Hospital of Lawrenceville.

Incorporating the Pittsburgh and Temperanceville Passenger Railway.

Incorporating the Federal street and Pleasant Valley Passenger Railway Company, of Allegheny City.

Incorporating Beaver County Banking and Safe Deposit Company.

For a bridge over the Allegheny from Ewalt street, Pittsburgh, to the mouth of Girty's Run, capital $100,000.

Changing the name of George Glenville Tuck, of Pittsburgh, to George Glenville Tuck Jeremy.

Incorporating the People's Passenger Railway Company, Pittsburgh.

The Committee on Municipal Corporations have an amendment to the Pittsburgh Consolidation act, to exempt the new district from the payment of any part of the indebtedness of the old city, and imposing the same on the old districts, principal and interest, and the bill will be so reported.

The Accommodation Passenger Railroad bill of Pittsburgh was defeated.

Bills on Private Calendar---Allegheny County Bills---Selfishness Characteristic of the Times---Large Amounts Paid for State Advertising---Comparison Between Bills---Character and Ability of Senators---Colonel Taylor, Senator from Beaver---Dr. Browne, Senator from Lawrence---State Temperance Convention.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

HARRISBURG, February 18, 1867.

There are one hundred and forty-two bills on the private calendar for to-day—thirty-nine of which are local bills for Allegheny and other Western counties. Seventeen belong to Allegheny county alone. Five are for the incorporation of city passenger railway companies, and two for the incorporation of companies to erect bridges over the Allegheny river. Most of these bills will pass without much opposition; some, however, will be passed by interested parties. It is said that the "Citizens'" Passenger Railroad Company will strenuously oppose the bill incorporating the People's Passenger Railway Company, for fear it might interfere with their income. I believe the President of that Company is here now, and most probably will succeed in having the rival company's bill objected off the calendar, which will put it back one week.

In examining the Auditor General's Report I find what appears to me to be very large expenditures for advertising for the Commonwealth. I presume these bills were all made out in due form, and the Auditor General is not to blame for passing them; but still I think the amount is too large. *For publishing proposals to sell State Loans, for advertising Thanksgiving Proclamation, for advertising proposals for paper and Governor's proclamations, for advertising proposals for a loan for the redemption of the over-due bonds of the Commonwealth, &c.*, I find there was paid out of the State Treasury thirty-seven thousand six hundred and thirty-two dollars and seventy-five cents, during the year 1867. I am not a practical printer, and therefore I may not be a good judge as to the amount that should be paid for such work, and yet I can't help but think that the charges are pretty steep. For instance I find the following: New York *World*, for advertising proposals for a loan for the resumption of the over due bonds of the Commonwealth, $1,053 07. New York *Herald*, for the same advertising, $1,881 60, whilst for the same advertising the COMMERCIAL's bill was only *five hundred and seventy dollars* ($570). I think that is too much difference in the price paid for the same work. And besides, I find that the Pittsburgh *Legislative*, a paper of no very extravagant dimensions, and certainly of no very wide and extensive circulation, received for the same advertising the very modest sum of *eight hundred and nineteen dollars*. I find several papers which received money for this advertising that few people know anything about. For instance, who knows anything about a paper called "*Saturday Night*," or Pittsburgh "*Republicanert*." What circulation has the Pittsburgh *Leader* outside the city of Pittsburgh? And yet all these papers and several others of kindred character have made out bills against the State and have been paid for advertising for the Commonwealth.

From the number of bills that were read in place last night in the Senate, it looks as though the people are not yet tired of local legislation, and that there will be some difficulty in getting through the legislature that is asked for by the 24th of March, the time fixed on by the Senate Committee for the final adjournment of the Legislature. However, local legislation is ground through pretty fast.

Although persons, from reading the remarks of Senators during the "experience meeting" held in the Senate Chamber on Thursday the 6th inst., might form a different opinion, yet the truth is the Senate of Pennsylvania contains men of no ordinary character. There are men in that body who are the equals, in mental power and moral force of character, of any other body of men. When I say this I do not mean that each one of them is either a Solon or a Saint. But I do mean that there are excellent men members of the Pennsylvania Senate, and some of the most faithful and useful are those who seldom make much noise. It is important that a Senator and a Representative should be able to express his ideas clearly and forcibly; but it is a mistake to suppose that the Senator who talks the most is the most useful to his constituents. As an example: the Senator from the Washington and Beaver District seldom makes a speech—although he can express himself very clearly and forcibly when necessary—yet he is amongst the most useful Senators in that body. He is also one of the youngest men on the floor of the Senate—not appearing to be over twenty-five or twenty-six years of age. He (Col. Taylor) is not only an active and useful Senator and true to the interests of his constituents, *as a Senator*, but he was true to his country in the hour of peril and went out among the first volunteer Senators to put down the rebellion—having gone out as Captain of a company in the 101st Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, but rose to the rank of Colonel before he left the service. He is also one of the victims of the barbarous treatment extended to Union soldiers during imprisonment, while prisoners of war, suffering now from the effects of the treatment he received in the hands of traitors in rebel prisons. If his health is restored and life spared, he will be remembered and rewarded by a grateful constituency for his patriotism as a soldier and fidelity as a Senator.

It would be well for the Senate if all Senatorial districts were represented by such men as the Senator from the Lawrence, Butler and Armstrong district. As a general thing, I am opposed to ministers of the Gospel allowing themselves to be elected to Legislative bodies and mixing in party politics, because they are consecrated to a nobler, higher and holier employment; but there may be circumstances which will justify, nay more, *may make it a duty* for such to act in the capacity of a Representative. And such I believe to have been the case in regard to Dr. R. A. Browne, who now represents the Senatorial district composed of the three counties named. He has maintained his character and advocated a sound principle in the Senate ever since he has been a member. This is the third year, and as his health is considerably better than it was three years ago, I presume he will not allow his name to be used as a candidate for re-election. But the district will never have an abler or more faithful Senator. Dr. Brown is a man about six feet high, rather lean in flesh, black hair and whiskers, about forty-five years of age, dignified in appearance yet very social and affable in his intercourse with his fellow men. When he rises to address the Senate he speaks in a calm yet forcible tone of voice, is clear in his propositions and logical in his conclusions. He is one of the ablest men in the Senate.

Quite a number of the leading temperance men of the State are here this morning to attend the State Convention which is to assemble this afternoon in this city. What course this Convention may take I do not know, but I presume it will ask that the sense of the people of the State may be taken at some special election, appointed for that purpose, upon the passage of a general prohibitory law for the State. Upon this great question there is quite a difference of opinion amongst the people and even amongst the most reliable and worthy temperance men. It is a very nice question as to how far moral suasion alone should be used to educate the people, and how and when legal enactment should be resorted to. One thing is certain, there is great need of some kind of suasion to arrest the tide of intemperance that is sweeping over the land, destroying the fairest and brightest hopes of the rising generations as well as bringing down the grey hairs of parents with sorrow to the grave. But what is the proper remedy?

Enclosed I send you a copy of a military bill which was read in place by Gen. Gallagher, of Westmoreland, which is now in the hands of the Military Committee. It will affect every person liable to military duty in the State, and as it is very likely to become a law, I send a copy for publication. JUNIUS.

New Military Bill.

A further supplement to an Act for Organization, Discipline and Regulation of the Militia of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, approved May 4, 1864.

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same*, That each and every person not exempt from military service under the laws to which this is a supplement, and who is not now, or who shall not hereafter become a member of some military organization, shall pay to the collector of taxes in the city, borough or township in which he shall reside, the sum of one dollar annually, the payment of which sum shall free him from liability to perform military service except under orders to prevent invasion or to suppress insurrection. And it shall be the duty of the collectors of taxes in the several cities, boroughs and townships in the Commonwealth, to collect said sum and pay the same to the several county treasurers, in the same manner as they now collect and pay over other taxes, and shall receive the same percentage as they receive for collecting other taxes.

SEC. 2. The several County Treasurers shall hold such military tax as a brigade fund, and shall pay out the same in the manner designated by section thirty-three of the act to which this is a supplement, and shall retain therefrom one per centum as fees therefor.

SEC. 3. In any county in which there shall be no volunteer military organization, the monies received into the brigade fund as aforesaid, shall be paid by the County Treasurer of said county to the school treasurers of the several school districts in said county, in proportion to the number of taxable citizens in said district, to be used for school purposes.

SEC. 4. That the military board of each county shall consist of the three officers highest in rank in said county, and said board shall pay to each person who shall be a member of a military organization in said county, out of the brigade fund, a sum not exceeding twelve dollars per annum, and shall exempt such person as is described in section ninety-nine of the act to which this is a supplement. And any person who shall become such organization shall, if he so desire, be long to such organization during such service, exempted from acting as juror during such service, and every person so belonging to any military organization, and who has uniformed himself, or who shall hereafter uniform himself according to the rules of this Commonwealth, and who shall have performed service in such organization for the space of five successive years in active service, shall receive a certificate of honorable discharge, and be exempt from further military duty except in case of war, insurrection, or invasion.

SEC. 5. That the minimum for all volunteer military organizations of all arms of the service shall be fixed at thirty-two non-commissioned officers and privates, except when called into active service, when the minimum shall be the same as that now required by law.

SEC. 6. That each commander of a company shall make out a full and complete report of the number of men in his company, the number of arms and accoutrements in which the company shall have participated, the amount received from the Military Board, and of the expenditures made, as also the amount of ordinance and ordnance stores in possession of the company, and transmit the same to the Adjutant General of the state, through the Regimental, Brigade and Division Commanders of his Division, on or before the first day of December in each year; and there be no such Regimental, Brigade and Division Commanders in his county, then to transmit said report direct to the Adjutant General of the State, under a penalty of one hundred dollars for every failure to make such return, to be paid into the Brigade fund of the county in which such company exists.

SEC. 7. That the provisions of this law shall not apply to the city of Philadelphia.

SEC. 8. That any acts or parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions herein be and the same are hereby repealed.

INDIANA.

Republican State Convention To-day.

INDIANAPOLIS, February 19.—The Republican State Convention meets in this city to-morrow. A large number of delegates are already here. Governor Baker will be nominated by acclamation for re-election. Hon. Will Cumback has the inside track for Lieutenant Governor. There will be a spirited contest for the other offices.

The steamer Cuba, from Liverpool on the 8th and Queenstown on the 9th, arrived at New York yesterday.

The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. V. PITTSBURGH, THURSDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 20, 1868. NO. 136.

THE CAPITAL.

GEN. LEE'S VIOLATED PLEDGE.

Democratic National Convention.

The Morgan-Delano Contested Seats.

Providing for Alabama Freedmen.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 19, 1868

A Reminiscence.

In the course of the debate in the Senate today, Mr. Cameron stated that while he was Secretary of War, early in 1861, General Lee pledged himself to General Scott to command the Union army in the rebellion, but that soon after he went to Virginia, as he said, to settle up his affairs, and never returned.

Reverdy Johnson asked Mr. Cameron if he heard Lee make this promise, to which Cameron replied that he did not, but he was positive that it was made.

Arrived.

A Cincinnati delegation to secure the holding of the National Democratic Convention in that city, arrived here last night. They met with an accident on the way by the upsetting of a sleeping car near Grafton. None were seriously hurt. A portion of the National Democratic Committee arrived to-day.

The Morgan-Delano Case.

The Committee of Elections had up to-day the Ohio contested case of Delano against Morgan. Although the committee have not yet taken a final vote, it is generally understood that the majority report will be in favor of allowing Gen. Morgan to retain his seat, on the ground that the testimony shows that he received a majority of the legal votes cast at the Congressional election in his district in the fall of 1866.

Providing for Freedmen.

Gen. Howard, Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau, this morning telegraphed to Gen. Hayden, Assistant Commissioner of the Bureau for the State of Alabama, directing him to do all in his power to provide for those freedmen who had been discharged for voting in Alabama, it having been reported that a large number of freedmen had been discharged from employment for voting the Republican ticket at the recent election.

American Citizenship.

The House Committee on Foreign Affairs agreed this morning to report an amended bill relative to the rights of American citizens abroad. The expatriation and reprisal provisions are retained, but several changes are made in the other features of the bill heretofore reported by the Committee.

A. J.'s LAST SPEECH.

He Returns Thanks to the Baltimore Council.

WASHINGTON, February 19.—The following is the response of President Johnson to the Committee from Baltimore who presented him the resolutions of the Municipal Council, and earnestly inviting him to visit that city:

"I am profoundly thankful for this expression of approval by the Council of the City of Baltimore of my official conduct as Chief Executive of this nation. This manifestation of confidence from the citizens of Baltimore is at this time peculiarly acceptable and gratifying. Our country is in the midst of grave perils, and our free institutions are more endangered than when during the rebellion our armies were struggling for the Republic in the field. In this critical condition of public affairs, it behooves every citizen who feels an interest in the preservation of constitutional liberty to consider that ours is a Government of law, and to require of our legislators that when a great measure is proposed the first inquiry shall be, does it conform to the Constitution which they have solemnly sworn to support? It would be the greatest of victories if the public mind, carried back within the pale of the Constitution, would demand that all legislation should be tested by the organic law. The idea that the Constitution no longer exists, or that, although existing, laws must be made outside the provisions, must unavoidably lead to despotism and anarchy. If the judicial and Executive branches are to be broken down, and the Government resolved into and placed under the control of the legislative departments, if the rights and interests and destinies of this great country are to be transferred to the hands of a few whose will is to be the only measure of their power, our republican institutions will soon yield to the most absolute despotism ever witnessed by the world.

"The struggle in which I have been compelled to engage has not been for my own aggrandizement. My sole aim has been to bring back the Government to the plain principles of the Constitution, and if I could accomplish that as a candidate for re-election. But the district will never have an abler or more faithful Senator. Dr. Brown is a man about six feet high, rather lean in flesh, black hair and whiskers, about forty-five years of age, dignified in appearance yet very social and affable in his intercourse with his fellow men. When he rises to address the Senate he speaks in a calm yet forcible tone of voice, is clear in his propositions and logical in his conclusions. He is one of the ablest men in the Senate.

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SEC. 6. That each commander of a company shall make out a full and complete report of the number of men in his company, the number of arms and accoutrements in which the company shall have participated, the amount received from the Military Board, and of the expenditures made, as also the amount of ordinance and ordnance stores in possession of the company, and transmit the same to the Adjutant General of the state, through the Regimental, Brigade and Division Commanders of his Division, on or before the first day of December in each year; and there be no such Regimental, Brigade and Division Commanders in his county, then to transmit said report direct to the Adjutant General of the State, under a penalty of one hundred dollars for every failure to make such return, to be paid into the Brigade fund of the county in which such company exists.

SEC. 7. That the provisions of this law shall not apply to the city of Philadelphia.

SEC. 8. That any acts or parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions herein be and the same are hereby repealed.

XLth CONGRESS.

THE BILL TO ADMIT ALABAMA.

Senator-Elect Thomas Rejected.

Legislative Appropriation Bill Passed.

The Army Appropriation Discussed.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 19, 1868.

In the Senate to-day, Mr. Wilson introduced a bill to admit the State of Alabama, and said he would call it up to-morrow, when he would make some remarks on the outrages committed on men for voting the Union ticket in that State.

Mr. Yates gave notice that he would call up the bill to admit Colorado to-morrow.

At one o'clock the case of Senator elect Thomas, of Maryland, came up, and after long speeches by Mr. Howard against and Reverdy Johnson in favor of his admission, the vote was taken. The first vote was on the resolution to admit Mr. Thomas, which was negatived; ayes 21; nays 28.

AYES—Anthony, Bayard, Buckalew, Cole, Davis, Dixon, Doolittle, Fessenden, Frelinghuysen, Grimes, Hendricks, Johnson, Norton, Patterson of Tennessee, Ross, Saulsbury, Tipton, Trumbull, Van Winkle, Willey and Williams—21.

NAYS.—Cameron, Cattell, Chandler, Conkling, Conness, Corbett, Cragin, Drake, Ferry, Fowler, Harlan, Henderson, Howard, Morgan, Morrill, of Maine; Morrill, of Vermont; Morton, Patterson, of New Hampshire, Pomeroy, Ramsey, Sherman, Sprague, Stewart, Sumner, Thayer, Wade, Wilson and Yates—28.

Mr. Drake then offered a resolution declaring Mr. Thomas ineligible to hold a seat in the Senate, and notifying the Governor of Maryland to order a new election. This was adopted by 27 to 20.

The Senate then adjourned.

The House to-day passed the Legislative Appropriation bill, and voted down an amendment to reduce the salaries of the capital employees twenty per cent.

The Army Appropriation occupied the rest of the day.

To Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, February 19, 1868.

SENATE.

The CHAIR submitted a communication from cigar makers of Columbus, Ohio, praying a modification of the tax. Referred.

Mr. TRUMBULL, from the Committee on Judiciary, reported adversely on the bill for the more efficient government of the rebel States, with amendments; also, the bill on the same subject. He said they were rendered unnecessary by the recent amendment reported by the Committee, the supplementary reconstruction bill, providing that a majority of the votes cast shall decide elections. He also reported adversely on the bill to regulate service by the Court of Equity.

Mr. FESSENDEN reported a bill to enlarge the capitol grounds.

Mr. WILSON introduced a bill to reimburse soldiers for clothing destroyed because of contagion.

Mr. WILSON introduced a joint resolution to restore Alabama to representation in Congress:

WHEREAS, The act of March 23, 1867, entitled "An act supplementary to an act to provide for the more efficient government of the rebel States," passed March 2d, 1867, and to facilitate their restoration," provided that when the legislature of the constitution of each of the rebel States the electors of the state should have an opportunity to vote directly and without restraint, fraud or intimidation, and whereas, in the election for the ratification of the constitution of Alabama, the vote was taken owing to their dismissal from employment and the fears of violence and actual violence to persons and to an opportunity to vote freely and without fear and influence of fraud; and whereas, the said election has not satisfied the requirements of said acts in that a majority of the qualified voters of the state did not vote; therefore,

Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives, That the said election in the State of Alabama is hereby declared to be in conformity with the provisions of the act to provide for the more efficient government of rebel States passed March 2, 1867, and the said constitution is hereby declared to be in conformity with the provisions of the act entitled "An act supplementary to an act to provide for the more efficient government of the rebel States, passed by the Thirty-ninth Congress, said State is entitled to representation in Congress in accordance with the laws of the United States.

Referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

Mr. WILSON stated that he would call it up at an early day, when he would make a statement of outrages perpetrated in that State in violation of the right to vote without fear or restraint.

Mr. MORTON introduced a bill to remove the disabilities of Gov. Holden, of North Carolina. Referred.

Mr. HENDRICKS introduced a bill to amend the act for recording conveyances of vessels, and for other purposes. Referred.

Mr. TIPTON introduced a bill to grant aid to a Railroad from Brownsville, Nebraska, and to other railroads in that State that are to the interest of the Union Pacific Railroad. Referred.

Considerable discussion was elicited on the general subject of aid to railroads by the bill extending the time for the completion of the Dubuque and Sioux City Railroad, called up by Mr. HARLAN, which was amended and passed.

Mr. WILSON moved to take up the bill relative to officers dismissed from the United States service by general court martial.

Mrs. HENDRICKS opposed the motion, urging the continuation of unfinished business, namely, the resolution providing for the admission of Mr. Thomas as Senator from Maryland.

Mr. WILSON'S motion was lost on division, and the Senate took up the special order.

Mr. HOWARD addressed the Senate in reply to the remarks of Mr. TRUMBULL yesterday.

After further debate, Mr. SUMNER withdrew his amendment, that Thomas was not entitled to take the test oath or seat.

Mr. CONKLING offered one similar in effect.

Messrs. HOWE and DAVIS spoke in favor of his admission.

Mr. CONNESS opposed his admission.

Mr. CONKLING withdrew his amendment, and Mr. DRAKE waived his contemplated amendment.

Mr. JOHNSON closed the debate in favor of Thomas, when a vote was taken on the resolution for his admission, and it was rejected.

YEAS.

Anthony,	Fessenden,	Ross,	
Bayard,	Frelinghuysen,	Saulsbury,	
Buckalew,	Grimes,	Tipton,	
Cole,	Hendricks,	Trumbull,	
Davis,	Johnson,	Van Winkle,	
Dixon,	Norton,	Willey,	
Doolittle,	Patterson, Tenn.,	Williams—21.	

NAYS.

Cameron,	Harlan,	Ramsey,	
Cattell,	Henderson,	Sherman,	
Chandler,	Howard,	Sprague,	
Conkling,	Morgan,	Stewart,	
Conness,	Morrill, Maine,	Sumner,	
Corbett,	Morrill, Vt.,	Thayer,	
Cragin,	Morton,	Wade,	
Drake,	Patterson, N. H.,	Willson,	
Ferry,	Pomeroy,	Yates—28.	
Fowler,			

Mr. HOWE was paired with Mr. EDMUNDS.

Mr. DRAKE then offered his amendment, which is substantially the same as the original resolution, with the addition at the end of the words "that the President pro tem. of the Senate, the Governor of Maryland of the action of the Senate in the premises." Adopted, 37 to 20, Messrs. CRAGIN and GRIMES not voting.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. LAWRENCE, of Ohio, from the Judiciary Committee reported a bill to establish a Law Department, which was ordered printed and recommitted.

Mr. WILSON of Iowa, from the same Committee, reported back the bill providing for the surrender of persons convicted of certain crimes, and asked that it be put upon its passage.

The bill was amended by the Committee, provides that no person who may have been duly arrested, tried, convicted and adjudged guilty of murder, piracy, assassination, arson, robbery or forgery, and when conviction has not been reversed, shall be allowed to vote for officers of the United States, and authorizes the President, on the production of satisfactory proof that any such person has entered or is about to enter the United States, to return or cause to be returned to the State in which he may have been so convicted.

Mr. JUDD asked Mr. WILSON whether the bill would exclude a person convicted of any of these crimes, and subsequently pardoned by his government.

Mr. WILSON answered in the negative.

Mr. JUDD asked whether it would apply to a person who, after having paid the full penalty inflicted, was imprisoned for twenty years, afterwards came to this country.

Mr. WILSON said it certainly could not be so construed.

The bill was passed without division.

The House proceeded to dispose of the amendments, fifty-nine in number, reported from the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, to the legislative, etc., appropriation bill.

Mr. WASHBURNE, Acting Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, withdrew the amendment pending on the adjournment of the House yesterday.

The first question on which the nays and yeas were called was an amendment adding twenty per cent. to appropriations for employees of each House.

Mr. WASHBURNE opposed it. Its supporters contending that it only carries out an existing law, which makes the increase permanent. The amendment was adopted—88 to 45.

The next question taken by the yeas and nays was on the amendment in reference to the Court of Claims, providing that no judgment of that Court exceeding $5,000 shall be paid out of the appropriation. Agreed to—yeas, 72; nays, 64.

The amendments cutting down the clerical force at the Executive Mansion and forbidding officers of the army and navy being employed there on civil duty, were, at the suggestion of Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, rejected.

All the amendments having been disposed of, the bill was passed.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, Mr. WASHBURN, of Wisconsin, in the chair, on the army appropriation bill. The bill appropriates in the aggregate $33,082,093. The following are the principal appropriations: Pay of army, $15,000,000; commutation of officers' subsistence, $2,133,423; medical and hospital department, $200,000; quartermaster department, regular supplies, $5,000,000; Quartermaster General and incidental expenses, $2,000,000; transportation of officers and troops, $5,000,000; ordnance service, $200,000; quarters for officers and troops, $2,000,000; arsenal and armory at Rock Island, Illinois, $380,000; repairs of fortifications, $200,000.

After some debate, Mr. PILE made a point of order that the proviso attached to the item for the pay of the army should not be attached to a provision for the reduction of the army.

Mr. BLAINE consented that the proviso be struck out at that point, and then moved that it be inserted at the end of the bill. The proviso as modified is as follows: "Provided, that the expenditure of money herein appropriated shall be limited and controlled by the following condition, until otherwise ordered by law: No new commission shall be issued in any regiment except to those who are by law entitled to appointment as second lieutenants by graduation at the United States Military Academy, but this provision shall not be construed to deprive any officer of whatever promotion may be opened to him by occurrence of vacancies."

Mr. PILE made a point of order that this was independent legislation, and therefore not in order in an appropriation bill.

The CHAIR overruled the point. The proviso gave rise to considerable discussion, Messrs. LOGAN, PILE and WASHBURN, of Indiana, opposing it on the ground of favoritism to the West Point cadets, and Mr. SCHENCK opposing it as being an attempt to legislate generally in an appropriation bill, which he considered wrong.

Mr. BLAINE asked Mr. SCHENCK whether he was in favor of maintaining the army at its present strength until matters were settled, which did not seem very likely to be settled for a year or two. He believed there was a general disposition, as soon as the condition of the country would admit of it, to resort to some system of reduction of the army, but what he objected to was a piece of reform which he referred to, and which would render something else necessary hereafter, to be thrust into an appropriation bill. The question should be left to the appropriate committee.

On a vote by tellers, the amendment was agreed to—54 to 43.

During further discussion Mr. PILE asked Mr. BLAINE whether the proviso which he had offered was favored by General Grant, remarking that he did not accord with the General's views as submitted to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. BLAINE replied that he had this morning submitted to General Grant the proviso in the printed bill, but he objected to specifying the number of regiments to which the army shall be reduced, and he (Blaine) had then and there written according to General Grant's dictation, which the Committee had adopted.

Mr. LOGAN took exception to an insinuation made by Mr. BLAINE, as to jealousy of West Point, and said he had been educated to fight tricks whenever he met them, and he saw a trick attempted to be passed off on the House, as had often been done to-day. He justified himself in his remarks without asking any gentleman to be his censor. He had no prejudice against West Point, but protested that neither West Point, nor East Point, nor South Point, nor North Point, nor Main Point, should overshadow more efficient government of the rebel States, with a stick in legislation. He was as good a friend as General Grant had got, and he wanted the couriers of West Point to quit insinuating against him that he was attacking Grant.

Mr. BLAINE said in reference to the expression, that the proviso was a trick, the proviso which was in the bill originally had been reported by the Committee on Appropriations, and a direct, explicit, double-headed, plain printed proviso. The gentleman from Illinois had got in a good deal of temper about something.

Mr. LOGAN loped Mr. BLAINE would withdraw the word "temper." [Laughter.]

Mr. BLAINE repeated the words, "a good deal of temper," which called having elicited from Mr. LOGAN with jealousy of West Point. He simply said that while he had no prejudice against West Point, he had no jealousy of it. He gentleman could not be frightened by ever so much temper, get him into a quarrel here.

Mr. LOGAN kissed his hand to Mr. BLAINE, amid much laughter.

Mr. BUTLER, as one of the members of the Committee on Appropriations, said he did not wish to be made responsible for the proviso, for it had never been communicated to him. He wished to wash his hands of it, and say the country had fallen into the hands of the army and navy, to up or cut down at the request, or under the direction of any officer of the United States. The army had been put in the hands of the representatives of the people, and the last session of Congress had given to the House representatives as to the strength of the army was the General of the army. The civil and military powers should be kept distinct. He trusted he might say so much as that, and he intended to add taste or bad faith toward any one. Such a precedent was one which in the future might prove fatal to the liberties of the country. The fathers of the Republic had been careful to guard against it by allowing supplies to the Executive for only one year. The United States to give advice of instructions to Congress.

Mr. BLAINE expressed the hope that it would never be considered derogatory to the character of the first officer of the army to receive instructions from the House. He thrust into an appropriation bill. The question should be left to the appropriate committee.

On a vote by tellers, the amendment was agreed to—54 to 43.

During further discussion Mr. PILE asked Mr. BLAINE whether the proviso which he had offered was favored by General Grant, remarking that he did not accord with the General's views as submitted to the Committee on Military Affairs.

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The Daily Commercial

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1868.

THE COMMERCIAL *is the largest daily paper in the State, and gives daily one-fourth more reading than any other paper in Pittsburgh. It is the only Pittsburgh paper that uses the telegraph liberally, gives full market reports, and all the news of the day.*

As proof of the estimate placed on the market reports of the COMMERCIAL, *we will state that they are regularly copied by the New York Economist, Shipping List, Iron Age, and other papers of this character in that and other cities, and that leading English commercial papers and circulars regularly reprint them with credit. There is within a few hundred miles, hardly an Iron Factory, Oil fine Refinery, or leading manufactory of any kind that is not a subscriber to the* COMMERCIAL, *principally, because its reports are the only full and reliable given of the Pittsburgh markets.*

THE proceedings of the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will be found in the COMMERCIAL this morning. Stockholders and others will be interested in the discussion of the report, wherein Col. PAGE pointed out certain discrepancies in financial items, and Mr. CUYLER moved the reference of the paper to an Auditing Committee.

THE Cincinnati *Enquirer* prints a piece of PENDLETON poetry, entitled "The Chieftain of the West." Chieftain of what? The title suggests brave deeds and ardent patriotism. When a million of men went to the field, PENDLETON, the *Enquirer*'s Chieftain, remained at home, maintaining a steady fire in the rear. To this day he has uttered no word to show that he thought it right to put the rebellion down. This is the kind of Chieftain the Democracy tune their muse to, and propose to elect to the Presidency. He is as good as they have.

THE Harrisburg papers scrupulously avoid publishing the ayes and nays taken in the Senate on various propositions in the course of the Free Railroad debate; and the so-called "*Record*" suppresses them also, promising them at some future period. It is altogether likely that Senator ERRETT but mildly expressed the truth when he said the whole thing had been "set up." How much it cost the Pennsylvania Company to do it, can only be guessed at; nor is it of much matter, except perhaps to the stockholders, who, poor souls, have little to say—and know less what becomes of the money.

THE *Herald*, perceiving that no headway can be made against GRANT, and that his election to the Presidency is inevitable, is advising the Democratic party to concentrate all their energies so as to prevent the election of a "Radical Congress." That, it thinks, is possible, though it is forced to admit that the ground for great expectations in this respect is very slight. And well it may thus conclude; for in one way and another we may safely count on the Southern States being fully represented in the next Congress, which will give the Republicans an increased strength of some fifty members. Starting with more than two-thirds of the present House of Representatives, the Republicans, with this gain, can afford to lose heavily. The Senate will be Republican inevitably. So the *Herald*'s capital is ludicrously small.

THE Democratic party are trying to get back into power on the cry of debt and taxation. Herein they show their contempt for the intelligence of the people. He must have an extremely short memory who does not recollect that the debt and taxation were created by a rebellion for which the Democratic party are responsible. BUCHANAN was President when the war began. We have the testimony of LEWIS CASS that his administration was in league with the South. To say nothing about the tendency of the principles of the party and to go no farther back, it is within the recollection of every one from the outset of BUCHANAN'S administration, he and his Cabinet so shaped affairs as to render the first blow of the rebellion successful. A Democratic Secretary dispersed the Navy so as to be beyond call; a Democratic Secretary filled the Southern and robbed the Northern arsenals, and sent the Army into remote quarters; a Democratic administration placed Southerners in the chief positions abroad; and when the rebellion broke out the South had a large part of the machinery in its hand, and the Government was crippled at all points. Throughout the war the Democratic party sympathised with the South, and in many ways afforded it aid and comfort. The war and the burthens of debt and taxation are the legacy of the last Democratic administration the country has seen. To suppose that the people can forget these things or that they will under any delusion whatever bring another back so soon, is to suppose that men have lost their reason and that no speck of patriotism is left. The national debt, so far from being an argument in favor of the Democratic party, is to every intelligent man a perpetual admonition never again to trust the Democratic party. It is an insult to suppose that the payment of taxes will have any other effect than to strengthen the people in such a determination.

THE FREE RAILROAD FARCE.

Early in the session it was given out that the Pennsylvania Railroad Company would not resist the Free Railroad Bill in the House, but would make a stand in the Senate. That body being smaller, it was said that a less number would be necessary to defeat the bill. And this has proved to be the case. Yesterday the bill which was substituted for the House bill was passed in a shape even worse than it was in when the substitution was first made. A solid majority of Senators have stood for the Monopoly from first to last, with a steadiness and with an absence of reason at once suggestive of convictions that can arise only from the strongest arguments. We judge that the bill has been got into such a shape that no railroad can be built under it. That is just what the Pennsylvania Company meant; and, of course, is just what the people do not want.

Thus the great interests involved in a Free Railroad Law have been again sacrificed, and this time by those who, both in and out of the Legislature, have professed to be strongly for it.

The Senate Bill will go to the House. We cannot believe that that body will consent to what will be an obstacle rather than a benefit in building of new roads. The House perfected its own bill. It is to be presumed that it understood what it was about at the time. A majority of the Senate have sent back something totally different—a bill framed to prevent, not facilitate, the construction of Railroads in Pennsylvania. What but reject it and adhere to its own bill can the House in decency do? The members will then have discharged their duty, however recreant a majority of the Senators may have been. We despair of getting a genuine Free Law this winter. We only want the record, and we hope our correspondent has not failed to obtain it complete, so that the whole State can know *how*—if they cannot know with equal proof *why*—every man voted on the bill and the amendments. We know the people are right on this question, and will fight right on as they have done. But their first business will be to take care of the recreants.

THE protest against the rumored inflation by the reissue of one hundred and millions of the withdrawn currency, forty at universal in business circles. The is all-b of contraction has had a good stoppage only, however, because of the effect, ma ability it created as to the finanfeeling of s Congress. This feeling the cial policy of on rumors have had a tenrecent expans and Congress could not dency to unsettle than put a stop to all do a better thing consequent on a hopcourse that would b on the currency ques- tion. There is nothing so much up and jump the country was den changes. It so. The country was stopping contracsecurity against sur- now can have ved strength from it, and hardly any closing

CHINA OPEN.

Those who have lived during the last thirty years, have witnessed many remarkable things and unexpected events. Our great civil war and its result, the discovery of California and its gold, and the rise of splendid cities with their bright civilization on the Pacific coast, the electric telegraph, in its astonishing extension over the earth; these are a few of the wonders submitted to the observation of millions now alive. We sometimes in mere stupor fail to see, or to realize the strangeness of contemporary events. How amazing when one thinks of it, the manner in which the statement which created such excitement throughout the country, a few weeks ago, about Mr. BURLINGAME'S appointment as envoy for China, was conveyed to us. A dispatch announcing the fact was written in Pekin, on the 23d of November, 1867, and was conveyed by a Chinese courier, on horseback, from Pekin to Kiachta, in Siberia, a distance of 1,200 miles. From Kiachta it was sent by telegraph to CASSIUS M. CLAY, in Petersburg, by whom it was telegraphed to Washington. This, by the way. We began to write for the purpose of saying that nothing has happened for centuries more wonderful or unlooked for by those who knew most about the celestial empire, than the Chinese change of policy towards the nations of the west, and the opening of that exclusive and sealed country to the commerce and diplomatic intercourse of the world. In this event, Americans have a right to feel peculiar satisfaction, because our countrymen have unquestionably exercised a more important agency in its consummation, than the men of any other nationality. Look at the facts of the case. We are warranted in assuming that Commodore PERRY'S expedition to Japan did not take place without exerting powerful influence on the great empire of the Centre. Chinese Statesmen were made to see that they must change their foreign policy or perish. Nor can there be any doubt that the course pursued by our representatives during the English and French occupation of Pekin had the effect of recommending them and their country to the good will of the mandarins. By whatever influenced the Board of Chinese Foreign Affairs three years ago resolved to obtain a knowledge of the principles of conduct by which the nations of the west regulate their intercourse with one another. They accordingly employed the Rev. W. A. P. MARTIN, an American, many years resident in China as a missionary, to translate the celebrated book on International Law by WHEATON, for their use. It is interesting in this region to remember that Mr. MARTIN is a native of Ohio and a former student if not a graduate of Jefferson College. This book written by an American and translated into Chinese by another American has thus become the code by which the vast and ancient Empire of China will probably be guided in maintaining her relations of intercourse with the rest of the world for ages to come. The Chinese government has also established a university for the instruction of the young in the arts and sciences of the West. At the head of this institution have been placed the Mr. MARTIN before mentioned, and a Chinaman of eminence in literature, he having years ago distinguished himself by a life of WASHINGTON, written with the view of holding up our national hero to the admiration of his countrymen. The name of this Chinese is SEU-KI-ON. By the advice of Mr. BURLINGAME an American geologist, Mr. POMPELLY, of New York, we think, was some time ago employed to survey a portion of the Empire in which it was hoped coal would be found—a hope which has not been disappointed. This fact will not be disdained by those who appreciate the civilizing influences that lie latent in that mineral

Also through Mr. BURLINGAME'S influence the electric telegraph has been extensively introduced, the first wire of considerable length having been used to connect the five ports of the old treaty. Finally, at the earnest solicitation of the Chinese government with Prince KUNG, the regent, at their head, Mr. BURLINGAME has left China invested with full powers to represent the empire in all the great nations of the west. The offer was prompted by the conviction that China can no longer remain isolated among the nations, and that no one is competent to represent her adequately without a perfect knowledge of foreign usages and politics. The days of Chinese arrogant exclusiveness have gone, never to return. Mr. BURLINGAME is appointed to his office for life—but he is accompanied by Chinamen who are expected to qualify themselves by study and observation for the functions of envoys among the outside barbarians. Our distinguished countryman, we learn, was recommended to the celestials by his evident interest in their national welfare shown during six years' sojourn at their Capital and by his numerous successes in diplomacy achieved under their observation.

If we might venture, in the absence of all authoritative information on the subject, we would suggest that Mr. BURLINGAME'S success is to be ascribed to the frank, unreserved republican downrightness of bearing, and simplicity of purpose, which are the proper characteristics of American citizens abroad, when they have courage and manliness enough to act steadfastly on the principles exemplified in the institutions of their country. Americans need only to live their republicanism when in the Old World, to carry all before them in the long run.

THE Pennsylvania Railroad Company appear to be fond of running the Legislature. They have been able to control every one the people have elected for several years. But we question whether they are really supreme over the people of the State. If they are they will be able to resist the demand for a pro rata freight law, which will be made from one end of the State to the other. A corporation that is so fond of running the legislature should not be permitted to be idle. Let us have pro rata freight charges, by all means. Why should it cost as much to send freight to Philadelphia from Harrisburg, for instance, as from Pittsburgh; and why should the farmers and dealers all along the line be taxed at this rate? The people require cheap and equal freights all along the route.

IN Philadelphia, after to-day, the inspection of petroleum will be strictly enforced. The act of Assembly exempts lard and whale oils, and oils in bond, or for export beyond the limits of the State of Pennsylvania; all other kinds of refined petroleum, kerosene or burning oils must be tested by the proper officer. Any person who shall sell or deliver coal oils, the fire test of which shall be less than one hundred and ten degrees, Farenheit, or without the brand of the inspector, is liable to a fine of one hundred dollars and an imprisonment not exceeding one year. Adulterators of the fluid after inspection are subject to the same penalty. This is protection which the community every where should have.

FARRAGUT IN EUROPEAN WATERS.—The *Courier Francais* says: America is beginning to take a part in European affairs. The presence of Admiral Farragut's squadron in Neapolitan waters is meant to counterbalance the presence of the French troops in the Papal States. Admiral Farragut has had interviews with many of the most eminent men of the party of action, and is said to have promised them his support. A message was sent off expressly to Caprera, and the answer of Garibaldi is waited for before coming to a final resolution.

How loving is the *World* toward Vallandingham, thus: "We never admired him, we have merely spared him, because being neither admirable nor supportable, he was, nevertheless, as we ourselves had been, a victim to the arbitrary and lawless proceedings of a Republican administration."

THE ORPHANS' HOME, AT ROCHESTER.

A Visit to the Institution and Impressions Formed Therefrom.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

Having a little spare time last week, I took advantage of it to visit the Orphans' Home, at Rochester, Pa., and formerly of this city. It is one of the institutions founded by and still under the direction of that noble and philanthropic man, Rev. W. A. Passavant, who has spent the best part of his life in caring for the poor and needy. These institutions are supported by the community at large both here and elsewhere, and nobly have the calls for help been responded to. There are now in the home at Rochester forty-seven orphans, principally girls, some of whom they have had from infancy and who are now almost young ladies, well bred, well educated, refined and accomplished, for they can bake the nicest bread, cook and season the plain food they have perfectly, wash, iron, sew, knit—in short, do all kinds of house work, which they are now old enough to take part in. For this branch of their education they are principally indebted to the wise, loving woman whom God in his kindness provided for them as matron. Her system is so perfect that half the work seems done before it is commenced; always calm and cheerful, she makes all bright around her, and proves the truth of the old adage that "love's labor is light." Except a few little ones they all attend school regularly, where they have an excellent and accomplished teacher, wife of Rev. H. Reck, pastor of the Lutheran Church, in Rochester, and Assistant Superintendent of the Home. Mrs. R. is a thorough English scholar and musician, gifted with a fine voice, and having a cabinet organ in the school, music is a part of their daily exercises. One of the girls is quite a proficient in the art, playing both organ and piano, the former in church as well as school, where they sing the most difficult and beautiful anthems, chants and set pieces perfectly enough for the best choir. Last winter some of the ladies of Sewickley presented them with a fine seven octave Hoffman & Hoene piano, from which they brought out some most delicious music for me on my visit to them. I speak particularly of the girls, for there are only a few little boys at this house, as Mr. Passavant sends them to the Farm School at Zelienople as soon as they are old enough to work, which place I have not yet visited, but will do so the first opportunity, when I can tell you more about it.

Mr. Passavant purchased the present home in Rochester from the Reno family, being the old homestead. It is most beautifully located on the hill, commanding a fine view of "La Belle Riviere," Beaver Valley and the surrounding towns, nestling like jewels in among the lovely hills, fit place to rear God's lovely ones in. There were several buildings on it, but one or two have been added since, and there is yet room enough yet. In the building the matron occupies there are large, airy children, including the older girls, who assist in doing the work. This large family is taken care of solely by the matron and her assistant, another noble, self-sacrificing woman, one of our own Pittsburghers. How they manage to keep everything in the order they do, I cannot tell. Everything in the way of clothing is mended and altered as long as it will hold together. Afterwards the best parts are cut out, and the little girls make nice carpet of them. Nothing is lost, yet with all this economy there is so much they need. Anything in the way of house-keeping, such as groceries, dry goods, flour, shoes, etc., would be acceptable. They are very short of dishes. Those who are able and willing can leave anything, no matter how little, at Mr. Weyman's, Smithfield and Diamond streets; Haven's, Wood and Third streets, or send to Rochester, Pa., to Rev. H. Reck. We are not judged by the quantity we give, but by the willing, faithful heart. After all we are doing the most good to ourselves. If we are suffering. How it lifts the burden from our heart to do something for God's peculiar people, the poor, His best loved, the little orphan.

How Mr. Passavant bears the burden I cannot imagine. There are four of those institutions in this vicinity: The Infirmary, of this city; Farm School, Zelienople; school in Pittsburg, and the subject of this writing. There are also three abroad—one each in New York, Chicago and Milwaukee—all to be provided for through him. We have many grand charitable asylums among us, all of which deserve praise and support, but here are one that needs the confidence and assistance of the public more than those under the control of this pure evangelist of the Lord, who certainly must have a greater amount of faith than falls to the common lot of humanity. P. E. W.

The Forty-First Congress.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

It appearing that Hon. J. K. Moorhead has declined to be a candidate for re-election to Congress, public opinion seems to be somewhat divided in the party as to the proper person to succeed him.

Allow me, through your columns, to suggest the name of R. B. Carnahan, Esq., United States District Attorney, as that of a man well fitted in every respect to represent this district in Congress. The qualifications of character for integrity, abilities, education, industry, attachment to the cause of the party, and general fitness are all combined in Mr. Carnahan in an eminent degrees. We know him to be the first choice of many Republicans, and believe that he would be acceptable to all.

BIRMINGHAM.

THE Chicago *Tribune* says:—

"It is not long since that the evangelical pulpits of this city were denouncing the theater as the gateway of hell, and actors as a class of moral Pariahs to be shunned by respectable people; and denied admittance into good society. Rachel, Booth and Mrs. Lander's performances were a sort of layman's response to the priest, as the theaters were crowded during their seasons, with the most respectable people of the city, a large percentage of whom were church members."

But what about the audiences that went to see the Black Crook?

MR. MEDILL, of the Chicago *Tribune* writes from Washington a review of the Grant-Johnson correspondence, and comes to the only conclusion possible. He expresses it in the following unmistakable English: "Thus we find that nothing is proven by the most important witness, except that General Grant did not admit Johnson's statements to be true, as regards the previous conversation; that Johnson tried to make him violate the law, which he refused point blank to do; that the President endeavored to circumvent and overreach him and failed in that also; and finally, that the only matter remaining at issue turns on a question of veracity between Johnson and Grant. That the former is a perfidious, forked-tongued liar, who never tells the truth except with a fraudulent intent, is the common opinion of the people of the United States; and to pit the unverified assertions of such a man against the untarnished veracity of the right, blunt, straightforward soldier, is the very essence of foolishness. As little will the baying of a dog at the moon affect that luminary, as the slanderous utterance of Johnson shake public confidence in the word of honor and fidelity to duty of General Grant."

THE Italian journals announce that the Queen of Spain will send to Rome a regiment of picked troops, which are to be stationed there, at the pay of Spain, and have this count as though it was in the service of the latter. Further, all distinctions or advancement accorded to these Spanish officers and soldiers of the Papal Government, will be recognized by that of Spain. Naturally enough, the Italians are incensed at this, and their journals openly threaten that the Spanish vessel to transport the said troops will meet with some misfortune on her route from her starting point to Civita Vecchia. The fact is, that were the Garibaldians to attack the ship, and were it to happen that they found it convenient to do so on a well equipped Italian man-of-war, it would be impossible to assert, with any show of reason, that the Italians were to blame for this.

ON the 29th of December a most singular phenomenon was witnessed at Copiapo, in Chile, which a journal in that place describes as follows:

"At about five P. M. owing to the light clouds which covered the sky like a broad curtain of gauze, there appeared two rainbows surrounding the sun. Toward the west was a third rainbow, in a direction opposite to the other two. Soon after, the orb of day was reflected with such intensity from the northern and southern extremities of the central bow, as almost to induce the belief that there were three suns placed in a straight line and equi-distant from one another. The brightness of the apparent suns was so intense as to dazzle the eyes of the beholders. Alternately losing and recovering their brightness, the two apparent suns remained visible until sunset, by which time the rainbow had disappeared.

THE *Round Table* discusses the subject of equality on our railways, and lets drop the following, just to show how exclusive we are in everything else: We might keep up some distinctions of class or caste at our homes; our wives might insist that Bridget should receive her cousin in the kitchen, and not entertain him in the drawing-room; we were permitted to have a dress-circle and even private boxes in our theaters; and in the churches there were "free seats"—sometimes very nasty, as other free things often are—on which the poor might sit to have the gospel preached to them. But when business or pleasure led us to the railway cars, we bade farewell to these aristocratic distinctions and demeaned ourselves as behooved Democrats who practised what they preached.

THE *Commercial Bulletin* expresses the following opinion concerning the trade prospect: "The feeling is decidedly better than in the latter part of 1867. It is evident that there is no longer room for the wide fluctuations and decline in prices which have ruined many houses in the past two years, and without any prospect of a change in the currency or near approach to a gold basis for some years at least, there is greater confidence in entering upon business transactions. Demand and supply will now resume, to a great extent, their legitimate control of the markets, excepting, of course, in the regarding finances or tariff."

ALL persons who expect to avail themselves of the privileges of the national bankrupt act should file their petitions before March 2, as there is an unsettled question as to whether the "one year" within which discharges without the consent of creditors can be granted to debtors whose assets do not pay fifty per cent. of the claims against the estate, began March 2, 1867, the date of the approval of the act, or June 1, the date of its full operation. The latter opinion is probably correct, but petitions filed before March 2 will be sure to be all right.

PERSONAL.

—Mr. Stores, editor of the Chicago *Times*, has been divorced from his wife, from whom he has been separated some time. He made no defense.

—Father Hyacinthe, the great French preacher of the barefoot Carmelites, will preach this year during Lent at the French Church of St. Louis, at Rome. This building is not so large as Notre-Dame, of Paris, but its interior is quite brilliant with marble and gold covering the magnificence of Frenchmen who have died in the Eternal City, and especially of painters. Father Hyacinthe will have a chance of being heard not only by the Cardinals, but by the Pope himself.

—An English paper records, with apparent astonishment at the bravado displayed, the fact that George Francis Train, being asked for his autograph soon after his arrest, wrote "in the presence of the police!" the following revolutionary stanza. We fancy that Mr. Train is equal to even greater audacity:

"Whether on the gallows high,
Or in the Bastile's van,
The fittest place for man to die
Is where he sies for man."

—Mr. Beecher's Norwood will be issued in book form by C. Scribner & Co., New York, for $1 50.

—A dispatch to the New York *Evening Mail* says a great banquet was given on the evening of the 13th inst., at Horticultural Hall, Boston, by Francis Skinner, Esq., he on that day coming in possession of several millions of property. Over twenty thousand dollars were paid to the florist and the caterer on the occasion. The whole affair is said to eclipse anything of the kind that ever took place in Boston.

—The best penman and one of the most efficient messengers in the War Department is a colored young man named Datcher, whose father was appointed a messenger in that Department in 1828 by John C. Calhoun.

—The arrival of Dickens has demoralized the Bostonians. A respectable divine of that city recently appeared before his people at an evening entertainment, to read one of his peculiar productions, behind a little crimson-covered stand with a rose stuck in his button-hole.

—The Boston *Journal* says of Secretary Welles's letter in the Grant-Johnson correspondence, that it is like the Dutchman's answer to a man's question as to his opinion on a certain matter: "I tinks yat you tink—what do you tink?"

—On smoking in Spain, a writer says: Nobody chews in Spain, yet singularly enough almost everybody carries his tobacco pouch, well filled with the fine cut, while none but the lowest class smoke a pipe, and but few cigars. The Spaniard, besides his tobacco carries a small tablet of white paper about three inches by one and a half. With these he makes his cigarettes; he takes a leaf of his tablet in which he places about as much fine cut as an American inveterate chewer will put in his cheeks at once; he then dextrously rolls up the paper, and a cigarette is ready to light; and he takes time on all occasions to make and light. I have seen him stop at the grave with the coffin half out the hearse to make and light his cigarette; at the dinner table between courses, he would go in his tiny roll, without saying "by your leave," though surrounded by strangers. In the railway car, in the diligence, everywhere the cigar and cigarette are privileged characters.

—While Rev. Mr. Hartapee, presiding elder of the Nashville District of the M. E. Church, was waiting for the train at Mitchellsville, on the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, in Sumner county, Tennessee, recently, he was assaulted and driven from the village by some ex-rebel soldiers, and his life threatened if he should ever return. Mr. Hartapee was obliged to walk to Richland Station, where he took the train to Nashville. He was told by the ruffians that his offense was organizing loyal Methodist Churches and encouraging schools for colored people.

—Here is the latest Parisian story: "Jean V—— is a *concierge* or porter, in Paris, and he has a very beautiful daughter, who has been taught music, drawing and Italian. More than this, she has been taught to shave her father. Millord X—— is an Englishman who inhabits the *premiere etage*. He is, of course, immensely rich. One morning the barber does not come to shave Millord, and Millord is in a terrible hurry. He say "Goddam!" and is otherwise very eclectic. Consequently Miss Jean V—— offers her services. Millord is in raptures; it is a new sensation. A female barber is not uncommon in France, but is unknown in England. Millord falls in love—delicious as the fair fingers of Miss V—— pass over his face. Of course she becomes henceforth his barber in ordinary. Millord begins to think that life without this barber will be a burden. But as Mademoiselle Jean sells, and as there are certain objections in England to single gentlemen having beautiful young lady shavers among their attendants, there is nothing for it but a marriage, and a marriage is accordingly announced. Millord will be Jean's barber."

—Sir Culling Eardley, the bigamous baronet recently sentenced to eighteen months' imprisonment in England, is certainly a precious specimen of the British nobility. Nine years ago he came of age, and was as prosperously situated as man could ask. He was heir to a large fortune and a baronetcy, and held an honored name. He entered upon a fast career, which soon became dissolute, came over to this country and married an American girl, representing to her that his parents consented to the match, whereas they did no such thing. When the marriage became known, however, the father made a settlement upon the lady, and certainly acted in the most honorable manner. Not so his son. He continued his dissipation, quarrelled with his wife and at length induced a separation. Starting her back again in about two years he wrote a most servile letter of apologies and besought her to return. She, very sensibly, would not, and he married another woman, representing himself a bachelor. When indicted for bigamy, he chose the contemptible defense of endeavoring to prove that his first wife was only his paramour. He failed, notoriously, and received a sentence which is only too light. His fortune is squandered, his friends are alienated, and perhaps the best place for the rose-bannered, the exhausted spendthrift, is a quiet place in an English jail, where he can learn to eat simple food and work with his own hands.

Business of Railroads.

The New York *Tribune* says: The earnings of railways in 1868 thus far exceed the expectations of their managers and the public. The opinion has widely prevailed that the large traffic of 1867 was exceptional, and that after the pressure was over, proceeding from the movement of the crops, their earnings would recede to points where dividends would be made insecure, if they were not reduced in numerous cases. It now begin to appear that the natural increase of the business of the country traversed by the railways has been underestimated, and that, while people have been looking for the reaction following the rebellion, the increased development of the country has neutralized the losses expected from that cause, and given the roads a permanent traffic from which regular income is made secure. The early part of 1868 will see restored to the permanent paying roads the Cleveland and Pittsburgh, the Northwestern, and the Michigan Southern Roads. The former, with good management and increased permanent traffic, will soon resume cash dividends, and its shareholders receive scrip to represent earnings spent in construction, new cars, engines, &c. The Northwestern, after paying, in a few months, $1,300,000 of a floating debt, is now in possession of a traffic which will not only enable it to pay the 7 per cent. due the preferred stock in 1867, but to pay in the current year 7 per cent. The Michigan Southern, at its annual meeting, will make a balance-sheet as favorable to its shareholders as many previous statements have been unsatisfactory. It promises to show not $1,750,000, a sum which will enable its managers to resume dividends, with every assurance of continuance, if its traffic of 1869 greater than in 1867, which it cannot fail to be. This company has used fully $3,000,000 of earnings in new works, for which, following the example of other roads, it would be justified in issuing a stock dividend. Taking all things into consideration, the railways of 1868 promise better than they were in 1867.

Mr. Greeley not as Much of a Reformer as he was.

In his lecture on "Self-made Men," Mr. Greeley makes the following confession of an important change in himself: "There was once a time when I regarded all reforms as possible, and almost as within the compass of immediate creation. Later and more sober reflections, based on experience, have convinced me of the truth of what the young reformer said, that 'old Adam was too strong for young Melanchon.' I therefore withdraw myself, call back my forces, and stand on the platform of education for the millions, not as the complement of reforms, but as the basis of all reforms. [Applause.] Yes, I was wont to ponder and speculate, and talk very much of social reform, of the right of placing and regimenting, as it were, of men and women for the battle of life. These later reflections, while they have not at all tended to belittle my conception of the value of the great changes which I then contemplated, have led me to place the greater stress upon questions concerning education, or the right training of men and women for the battle of life. How to advise and to aetso that the generation of men and women to come after us shall be nobler, and truer, and worthier, and more bright genius like myself, than those they are to displace—this seems to me, if not the largest, at least the most immediate human interest. And I have thus been led to question, somewhat boldly, somewhat sharply, our current systems of higher education, not as absolutely unfit, but only specially fitting men for certain avocations, while a very much larger range of usefulness remains relatively unprovided for."

IT turns out after all that has been said about American claims on England for the ravages of the Alabama, that Europeans and not Americans, will be the chief claimants for compensation when it comes to be made. According to a statement in the London *Pall Mall Gazette*, telegraphed to us on Saturday by the cable, the London, Paris, Rotterdam, and Hamburg underwriters had large sums insured upon vessels destroyed, and those of Glasgow, also, though not to so great an extent. Of course, these underwriters, having paid the insurance money, will be entitled to receive whatever is awarded to the owners, and perhaps we can afford to stand aside and let the matter be fought out without interference.

CITY MATTERS.

REPUBLICAN EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

The Crawford County System Discussed—Its Rules and Regulations—Action of the Committee—The Whole Subject Referred to the March Convention.

The Republican County Executive Committee met yesterday afternoon, at two o'clock, at the office of C. C. Taylor, Esq., Secretary, Grant street, for the purpose of hearing the report of the Committee, appointed at the previous meeting, to make inquiry in regard to the working of the "Crawford County System" in primary elections.

There was a very large attendance of members, and more than usual interest was manifested in the proceedings.

Thomas M. Bayne, Esq., was chosen temporary Chairman.

THE CRAWFORD COUNTY SYSTEM.

General A. L. Pearson, Chairman of the Committee, submitted as his report the following letter from Judge Derickson, of Meadville, Crawford county, enclosing rules for making nominations in that county:

MEADVILLE, February 12, 1868.

DEAR SIR: Please receive, herewith, a copy of the rules for making nominations in this county. Experience has shown them not to be free from abuse; but the workings of the system, under them, has been a decided improvement over the preceding one—of having delegates to make nominations. The abuse has been found in the allowance to persons to vote who were not in sympathy with the party. Where this can be guarded against the system is preferable to all others.

Very respectfully,

P. S. A late amendment excludes from voting all who do not promise to support the ticket at the ensuing election, and allows persons arriving at age between the primary and fall elections to vote at the former.

THE RULES REGULATING THE SYSTEM.

The delegate system was abolished in Crawford county in 1861, and the new plan was put into operation under the following rules and resolutions:

1st. The candidates for the several offices shall have their names announced in one or more of the county papers, at least three weeks previous to the primary meetings, stating the office, and subject to the action of the party at the said primary meeting.

2d. *The rules respecting to Republican principles* in each town, ward or borough, shall meet on the 30th day of August, at the usual place of holding the spring elections, at 2 o'clock P. M., and proceed to elect one person for Judge and two persons for clerks who shall form a Board of Election, to receive votes and determine who are proper persons to vote and shall hold the polls open until 6 P. M. After the polls are opened the candidates announced as aforesaid, shall be balloted for, the votes of each person voting shall be written on a list at the time of voting—no person being allowed to vote more than once for each office.

3d. After the polls are closed the Board shall proceed to count the votes that each candidate has received, and make out the returns accordingly, to be certified to by the Judge and attested by the clerks.

4th. The Judge (or one of the clerks appointed by the Judge) of the respective election district, shall meet at the Court House, in Meadville, on Tuesday following the primary meetings, at one o'clock P. M., having the returns and a list of the votes, and count the votes, and the person having the highest number of votes for any office shall be declared the regular nominee of the Republican party.

5th. Any two or more persons having an equal number of votes for the same office, the Judges shall proceed to ballot for a choice, the person having the highest number to be the nominee.

6th. The Return Judges shall be competent to reject, by a majority, the returns from any district, where there is evidence of fraud, either in the returns or otherwise, *to the extent of the fraud committed.*

7th. The Return Judges shall have the power to appoint Conferees—Senatorial and Congressional—as may be hereafter required, who shall be recommended to the district person who may receive the largest number of votes cast for that office in this county.

Resolved, That the aforesaid Return Judges may at any time change the time for holding the meeting for candidates, as they may be instructed by the people at their primary meeting, due notice being given thereof by the County Committee.

Resolved, That the Chairman of the County Committee be required to issue a call in pursuance of this action of the Committee.

THE ACTION OF THE COMMITTEE.

The above was presented as the "rules and regulations" under which the "Crawford County System" was inaugurated, and a very lengthy and animated discussion ensued in regard to the propriety of adopting it in this county. After the members had been heard, *pro* and *con* the following resolutions were offered, discussed and adopted:

Resolved, That the matter of making nominations be referred by the Committee to the Delegates to the primary meetings on the 29 h day of February, instead, said primary meetings to instruct their delegates in what manner the future nominations shall be made—whether by popular vote or by electing delegates.

Resolved, That this Committee recommend to the several districts of the county that they instruct their delegates to the district convention as to whether or not nominations shall be made by popular vote or the delegate system.

RE-ADOPTION OF THE DISTRICT SYSTEM RECOMMENDED.

The question of again districting the county, for the purpose of obtaining more equal representation from the several districts on the Assembly ticket, was called up and discussed with considerable warth. The controversy terminated in the adoption of the following:

Resolved, That this committee recommend the re-adoption of the district system of the election of delegates for members of the Senate and House of Representatives.

After transacting some business, not of public interest, the committee adjourned to meet at the call of the Chairman.

The Western University—Its Contemplated Removal.

The propriety of changing the location of the Western University, from the city to one of our suburban villages, is no longer doubted, and the Trustees of the Institution are disposed to make the change whenever sufficient means are tendered them for that purpose. There should be a very spirited contest, among the wealthy residents of our several suburban villages, for the possession of such an institution in their midst. We learn that James Kelly, Esq., the liberal land owner at Wilkinsburg, has offered to the Trustees of the University ten acres of land if they will consent to locate the institution at that place. Nor does this offer stand alone, as parties residing on the line of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway have tendered the sum of $50,000 to secure the location at some convenient and accessible point on that road. Now the people of Pittsburgh have thus far shown but comparatively little appreciation of the advantages which that really excellent college has afforded them, and we should not be surprised if the Trustees would favorably consider Mr. Kelly's proposition, if his offer were backed by a handsome cash donation. It must be evident to every intelligent man, that the location of a good college at Wilkinsburg would be of inestimable value to the immediate neighborhood, and to thousands of persons residing along the line of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad. Besides the advantages of a good school in the neighborhood, the location of the University then would at once secure a large increase in population and consequent enhancement of property, so that donors would not only become reimbursed, but eventually reap pecuniary profit by their liberality. Will not some of the wealthy and enterprising residents of that vicinity back the generous offer of Mr. Kelly with a liberal cash donation? Who will be the first to head the list?

Real Estate Sales.

The following deeds were placed in the hands of H. Snively, Esq., Recorder, February 20th, 1868:

L. R. Meehoy to Henry Fogal, October 28, 1867, fifteen acres in Pine township.....	$1,100 00
Henry Fogal to Lewis Fogal, January 21, 1868, one tract as above.....	1,000 00
Sarah Sevens to Michael Cooley, March 31, 1866, lot in Water street, St. Clair township, in town of Bergenville.....	250 00
Joseph H. Dulles to Joseph Mark, August 8, 1867, lot on Franklin street, Manchester, 72 by 129 feet 9 inches.....	1,465 00
Joseph H. Dulles to Frederick Allison and Joseph Mark, lot on Chartiers street, Manchester, 166 by lot fronting.....	2,490 00
W. W. McClelland to Francis L. Lee, March 30, 1867, three lots in Pitt township; 95 feet on John street by 152 feet to Mallon street, with buildings.....	900 00
Patrick Mellon to Jacob Portier, February 17, 1868, 23 acres 154 perches in Robinson township, with buildings.....	4,500
City of Allegheny to Maria Doran, October 5, 1867, lot No. 25, in block 2 of Poor Farm plan.	290
Alexander Lyons to Joseph Kirkpatrick and James Lyons, February 7, 1868, the one undivided one-third part of twenty lots in Duquesne borough.....	1,203
Christopher Hood to Sarah Greenwood, June 28, 1867, lot in Second ward, Allegheny, 20 feet on Franklin alley by 55 feet.....	750
Frederick Gutenhof to Joseph Dogel, January 6, 1868, lot in Lowrenceville, 24 feet on Butler street by 100 feet to Lafayette alley, with buildings.....	6,200
J. J. Shuterly, Trustee, to Wm. Greed, October 26, 1867, lot in Indiana township, 40 by 160 feet.....	360
Francis Little to Wm. Whitla, October 16, 1867, lot in Ohio township, one acre and twenty perches.....	400
John Bach to John Derr, Feb. 12, 1868, one acre and twenty-five perches, in Millin township, with buildings.....	800
John W. Taylor to Anna Mary Heim, January 28, 1868, lot in the Fourth ward, Allegheny, on the Chestnut street, running northerly and extending back fifty-three feet, buildings.....	5,500
C. H. Love to John Barnes, November 9, 1867, 2 lots in Chartiers township, 50 feet on Mariaavenue by 166 feet to Chestnut way.....	200

For additional Local see fourth page.

A COUGH, A COLD, OR A SORE THROAT,

Requires immediate attention, and should be checked, if allowed to continue,

IRRITATION OF THE LUNGS, A PERMANENT THROAT DISEASE, OR CONSUMPTION,

IS OFTEN THE RESULT.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES

Having a direct influence to the parts, give immediate relief. For Bronchitis, Asthma, Catarrh, Consumptive and Throat Diseases, Troches are used with always good success.

Singers and Public Speakers use them to clear and strengthen the voice.

Obtain only BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES, and do not take any of the *worthless imitations* that may be offered. Sold everywhere. d

CITY MATTERS.

GRANULAR

EFFERVESCING PREPARATIONS.

VICHY SALT.

This preparation contains, in a portable form, the constituents of the celebrated Mineral Water, and is highly recommended to travelers, as its properties are retained for any length of time unimpaired.

BI-CARBONATE OF POTASSA,

For the instant preparation of a most agreeable, effervescing Potassa Water. Uses as a corrective in complaints characterized by an acid or vitiated condition of the secretions.

CITRATE OF MAGNESIA.

The Effervescent Properties of this light and elegant Preparation are

The Daily Commercial

NEWS ITEMS

The Astor House, New York, has been let for $88,000 per year, while the stores beneath bring $36,000, making an aggregate of $91,000. This may seem a high figure for one building, and yet the plot of land on which the Astor House stands could be covered with a modern structure which would rent for twice or three times that sum; and it would pay William B. Astor to pull down the granite hotel and put up an iron building. This, however, he will never do, inasmuch as the present Astor House is a much more conspicuous monument of family greatness than even the Astor library.

The Lord's Prayer has just been produced in Moscow, printed in all the thirteen Sclave dialects, but with Russian characters and spelling. They are arranged as follows: Sclavonic, Russian, idiom of Little Russian, Idioms Bulgarian, Servian, Khorvato Dalmatian, Tcceck, Slovak, Polish, Kassoubian, and the Idioms of Upper and Lower Lucatia. M. Jezber, Professor of the Sclave languages, and formerly editor of the "*Slovenane*," is the author.

The Cincinnati *Gazette* says: We begin to hear complaints that the wheat in this section of the country is winter killed, but it is probably too early in the season for any reliable opinion to be formed, and the farmers are prone to take counsel of their fears. From our exchanges we have more favorable reports in regard to other sections of the country. Through Southern Indiana the wheat never looked more promising at this season of the year than at present.

A Western paper is responsible for the following: "Ottawa Lake," in Monroe county Michigan, ordinarily a sheet of water of considerable extent, suddenly drained itself by some subterranean channel a week or two ago. The ice was first noticed sinking to the bottom and then immense numbers of fish, principally pickerel and bass, were found gathered wherever holes were cut in the ice. For three days the people of the country round about were busily engaged in cutting out and carrying away the frozen fish. It is said that seven years ago the waters departed in the same way, and returned in a few days, and the people are marvelling at the phenomenon, and praying that the refilling of their pond may not long be delayed.

A well of naphtha has been discovered at Cudaco, in the Caucasus, by boring. At the depth of 274 feet from the surface the liquid was first struck, and for a whole month gave a supply of 1,500 barrels daily. Since then a fresh source has been met, which rises with irresistible force to the height of 40 feet above the ground; the jet being four inches in diameter, and delivering a daily supply of 8,000 barrels.

The nail factory at Greencastle, Indiana, commenced operations on the 8th inst. The factory is a large concern, having three engines of the largest capacity to supply the motive power, and there are eighteen nail machines, which turn out one hundred and sixty kegs of nails per day.

Question for the Debating Society: *Is* there any necessary connection between heavy beards and bald heads? The London *Spectator* maintains that beards divert the growth of hair from the head, where it is an intolerable burden, to the chin, where it is comparatively harmless.

The Pope of Rome has confirmed the nominations made by the Plenary Council held here last spring, of fourteen additional Catholic Bishops for the United States and as many Catholic Sees over which they are to preside have been also authorized.

The London *Quarterly Review* has just published in its current number an elaborate review of Lockhart's life of Sir Walter Scott. In explanation of the "delay" of thirty years or so in noticing the book, it is stated that Mr. Lockhart was long the editor of the *Quarterly* and that it would be improper for him to criticise his own review; but the time since the biographer's death seems to have been unreasonably long for the preparation of the essay.

The Denver *News* describes a novel entertainment there—"a series of religious dances, as practiced among the Indians in the days of Montezuma, and handed down to the present day in tradition. The dances were performed by fifteen Mexicans, who were dressed in suits of many colors, their faces covered with masks, according to custom, while they made music from an instrument more primitive than melodious—the gourd shell."

Some of the Southern railroad and steamship lines, in order to facilitate emigration, have made arrangements to issue a regular emigrant ticket from New York to all points in the South. A special agent is to be stationed at Castle Garden to buttonhole emigrants on their arrival, and prevail upon them to proceed South immediately. A body of North Carolinians passed through Washington day before yesterday, *en route* to settle in Indiana.

Some controversy appears likely to arise on the question whether green is the national color of Ireland. It has got into the English comic and will soon be before the Queen's Bench. We presume that the Fenians do not so much care to wear green as to be arrayed in the color which the courts shall interdict.

Another Lunatic Asylum—Horror in West Virginia.

A correspondent of the Wheeling (W. Va.) *Register*, speaking of the management of the Lunatic Asylum in that State, says:

In regard to the internal management of the Asylum, allow me to submit a few facts out of the many at my disposal. There is no classification of the patients whatever. They are huddled together indiscriminately, the dangerous and the helpless, the morally responsible and the morally irresponsible. Allow me here to instance two cases, of the many similar ones, in order to illustrate the miseries of this State pandemonium. I shall not give the names of the parties, as I have no wish to increate, by extended publicity, the unhappiness of those families who have already suffered so deeply. Some time ago a young woman partially insane was confided to Dr. Hills's care. She was seduced by one of the attendants. The Doctor, on being made aware of the circumstance, by some means best known to himself, persuaded her parents to take her home privately, where she gave birth to an illegitimate child. In the next case I refer to, that of a female patient who was put in the same room with a dangerous raving maniac. Next morning the poor creature was found to be so frightfully torn and bruised and mangled that Dr. Hills sent him home to die, not wishing perhaps to put the State to the expense of burying him. There are some wards that the Doctor does not visit twice in six weeks, where the patients are crowded together in filth and wretchedness unspeakable; where, to use the words of an eye witness, "the stench is enough to kill a dog." There are many of the patients unable to take care of themselves. They are only provided with a change of linen at long intervals. The consequences may be imagined, but they are too disgusting to describe here. The food supplied to the patients is absolutely unfit to eat. The meat and the butter being purchased in large quantities, and not properly cured, are sometimes putrid and always unwholesome. So long as the provisions are fresh they are served only at the Doctor's table, when they are unpalatable they are given to the patients. The biscuits are mixed with grease, fresh from putrid bacon, and the stench is horrible. The public have, as yet, had no direct means of arriving at the truth in regard to the condition of those insane. The Board of Directors never see these things, neither do visitors. A few of the patients who have influential relations are carefully attended to. These are conspicuously brought under the notice of visitors. Previous to the stated meetings of the Board, preparations are made so that nothing may be discovered. Ordinary visitors are only allowed to see certain parts of the Institution. Were I to state all the facts this communication would be too long for admission to your columns. This much, however, I may add, that a score or more of respectable and trustworthy persons can be found to testify to the truthfulness of the above statement.

W. F. H. M.

Within four or five years, M. Hourens has excited the attention of the French Academy considerably by an account of an enormous cephaloped seen by Lieut. Bouyer, about forty leagues north of Teneriffe. It is said to have appeared thirty or forty feet in length, having a soft, gelatinous body, like an immense horn, about two yards wide in the widest part, and surrounded by very strong arms or tentacles. After being shot at and harpooned, a rope was passed round the body of the creature, but the rope cut the flesh, and only the posterior part of the body was captured. Lieut. Bouyer was afraid to send sailors to pursue the remainder of the monster in the boat lest its long tentacles, armed with suckers, might enable it to swamp them all. It is said that the fishermen of the Canary Islands often meet with similar creatures, about two yards long. M. Milne Edwards speaks of numerous instances of monster cephalopods being seen, all not of the same species, and he thinks there are many kinds of them in the depths of the sea, which far exceed in bulk any known invertebrate animal.

As going to show how great is the change of feeling among Frenchmen, a Paris letter says: It is noticeable that even the Empress, who a few years since was so popular, is no longer the recipient of those vivas she seemed to be so grateful for. She still smiles as sweetly to the people who press into the streets as the imperial carriages roll by; but, though hats are doffed to her Majesty, it is rare to hear welcome shouts such as she was accustomed to.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

☞ METCALFE'S HONEY COUGH BALM is a purely vegetable compound, innocent in nature, and wonderful in effect. For children it is invaluable, curing Croup, Whooping Cough, etc., in a few hours.

☞ HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT—Facts for the Million.—By a recent enactment of the French government, those medicines are admitted free of duty into all ports of France. They are extensively employed in all the public and military hospitals throughout the Empire. The Emperor has signified his appreciation of their virtues in an autograph letter to Dr. Holloway. *During the late Campaign in Italy, large quantities were used for the wounded at Brescia and Montechiaro.* Sold by all Druggists.

NOTICES.

☞ NOTICE.—THE PUBLIC are cautioned against purchasing a Promissory Note for $5000, drawn by R. C. PATTON to the order of I. V. CRISWELL, at three months after date and dated at Pittsburgh, on the 19th day of December, 1867, as the same was procured from me by misrepresentation and without consideration. R. C. PATTON.

PITTS., FT. WAYNE AND CHICAGO R. W. Co.,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Pittsburgh, Pa., February 17, 1868.

☞ THE ANNUAL MEETING OF the Stock and Bondholders of this Company for the election of Directors, and such other business as may come before it, will be held on the 4th day of April next, at the City of Pittsburgh, on the THIRD WEDNESDAY (18TH) OF MARCH, A. D. 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M.

The Stock and Bond Transfer Books of the Company, at their office in the city of Pittsburgh and at the Transfer Agency in the city of New York, will be closed on the 3d day of March, at 3 o'clock P. M., and remain closed until the 19th day of March then thereafter. F. M. HUTCHINSON, Secy.

COALMEN'S TRUST COMPANY,
Pittsburgh, February 10, 1868.

☞ THE ANNUAL ELECTION for Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking House on MONDAY, February 24, 1868, between the hours of 11 o'clock A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M. E. J. ROBERTS, Cashier.

OFFICE PITTSBURGH & STEUBENVILLE R. R. Co.,
February 10, 1868.

☞ A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the Pittsburgh and Steubenville Railroad Company will be held on THURSDAY, February 20, 1868, at No. 57 Fourth street, between the hours of 10 and 11½ o'clock A. M., for the purpose of electing a President and twelve Directors. S. F. VON BONNHORST, Secy.

OFFICE OF THE ALLEGHENY R. R. Co.,
Pittsburgh, February 1, 1868.

☞ STOCKHOLDERS' ANNUAL MEETING.—The Regular Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Allegheny Valley Railroad Company, will be held at the office of the Company, corner of Canal and Pike streets, Pittsburgh, on TUESDAY, February 25, 1868, to elect a Board of Managers for the ensuing year and transact such other business as may be presented.

WM. PHILLIPS, President.

AUCTION SALES.

A. LEGGATE, 159 Federal street, Allegheny.

FURNITURE SALES
BY AUCTION.

Established Twelve Years.

The attention of parties declining housekeeping is directed to the unsurpassed facilities afforded by the Auction House, 159 Federal street, Allegheny, for the advantageous Disposal and Sale of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE of all descriptions. Being near the Market House, and sales being held on Market Days, the attention of City and Country Buyers is attracted to the goods on exhibition. Personal attention given to Sales at Private Residences throughout the cities and country.

A. LEGGATE,
Auctioneer,
159 FEDERAL STREET, ALLEGHENY.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE—SPLENDID MANSION AND GROUNDS.—On TUESDAY, February 25th, 1868, at 1 o'clock P. M., will be sold at Auction, by order of Orphans' Court, an Outlot on the Eastern border of the Borough of Beaver, containing about TEN ACRES. About one-half is beautifully grown over with choice young and planted with Apple and Peach Trees, and a variety of small Fruits and Strawberry. The improvements comprise a fine two-story BRICK MANSION HOUSE, with four Rooms on each floor, exclusive of Kitchen, Wash House and Coal House. A good Well and Cistern and large Barn.

The location is one of the most picturesque and beautiful in Beaver county commanding a fine view of the Ohio and Beaver Rivers, and of the several villages that cluster near the confluence. It is also extremely eligible with refe rence to Schools, Churches, Railroad Station, &c. Probably no place now in the market combines so many conveniences and attractions suited to a gentleman that desires for his residence a spot at the same time secluded from the noise and din of business and quickly and easily accessible from Pittsburgh. This property was the homestead of Charles Stone, Esq., late of the Ohio and Beaver Rivers, and of the several villages that cluster near the same, confid

The Daily Commercial

PENNSYLVANIA R. R. COMPANY.

Annual Meeting of Stockholders.

TWENTY-FIRST ANNUAL REPORT.

Net Earnings for 1867 Over $4,000,000.

On Tuesday morning, at 10 o'clock, the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, was held at Concert Hall, Philadelphia, there being a large attendance.

Upon motion, the Hon. Morton McMichael was chosen presiding officer, and Mr. Edmund Smith was selected as Secretary.

The chairman briefly stated the object of the meeting, and announced as the first business in order the reading of the twenty first annual report of the Road, which was done by the Secretary.

TWENTY-FIRST ANNUAL REPORT.

OFFICE OF THE P. R. R. Co.
PHILADELPHIA, February 15, 1868.

To the Stockholders of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company:

Your Directors have the gratification to report that the business of your Railway during the past year, has fully realized their expectations.

The following condensed statement will exhibit its earnings and expenses for 1867:

EARNINGS.

From passengers	$3,431,998 13
From emigrant passengers	121,033 26
From United States, collected for transportation of troops	45,240 42
From Mails	84,931 68
From express matter	85,294 60
From general freight	11,839,967 07
From miscellaneous sources	474,028 54
	$16,940,193 36

EXPENSES.

For conducting transportation	$3,517,258 83
For motive power	3,232,113 37
For maintenance of cars	1,025,149 97
For maintenance of road	3,602,748 92
For general expenses	179,760 09
	12,085,260 64
Leaving net earnings for the year 1867	$4,259,932 72
The total amount of revenues, compared with last year, is:	
1867	$16,940,193 36
1866	12,683,832 84
Decrease	$243,726 48

Omitting the amounts *collected* for transportation of United States troops in both years, the business of the road will compare as follows:

1867	$16,274,848 91
1866	11,797,992 40
Increase in 1867	$251,978 48

The changes in the sources of revenue, omitting United States troops, are shown below:

Decrease in emigrant passengers	$18,062 99
Do do express matter	43,874 62
	$61,942 61
Increase in regular freights	$123,066 68
do do first-class passengers	185,708 07
do do miscellaneous freight	6,062 64
do do miscellaneous	3,035 26
	$317,921 60
Increase as before stated	$251,978 48

The gross revenues for 1867 are equal to $45,642 89 per mile of the main line of railroad.

The whole number of passengers carried in 1866 was 6,075,958, and in 1867, 6,347,466; but the average distance travelled by each passenger in 1867 was 37 77-100 miles, while in the previous year it was 52 miles, showing that the increase has chiefly been in the local business of the road.

The number of tons of freight moved (including 391,314 tons of fuel and other material transported for the Company) was 4,690,558, embracing 1,680,723 tons of coal. The increase in the coal traffic is 267,542 tons, and the whole tonnage of the road exceeds that of last year 547,389 tons—nearly 10 per cent.

The results of the year, therefore, show a large increase in the business of the road, both in passengers and freights; but in consequence of reduced rates of freight, there is not a corresponding increase in gross revenue, while the continued high prices for labor and materials have prevented any material reduction of expenses.

The annuals of the Company, in conformity with the views expressed in the last annual report of the Board, have been sold and transferred to the Pennsylvania Canal Company, and the shareholders are referred for information in relation to them to the report of Hon. J. Wister, the President, and T. T. Wierman, Chief Engineer and Superintendent.

The earnings of the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad in 1867 were:

From passengers	$ 635,134 83
From troops	2,808 82
From freight	1,631,092 02
From Express matter	17,675 10
From mails	18,436 68
From miscellaneous sources	1,560 00
	$2,335,759 93

The operating expenses during the same period were:

For conducting transporting	$505,235 61
For maintenance of way	651,150 42
For motive power	624,772 69
For maintenance of cars	172,405 22
Total	$2,010,872 89
To which add proportion payable to Philadelphia and Erie Railroad	677,239 64
	$2,688,112 37

Showing a loss to this Company, in operating the line under the lease of $352,352 43

Or $75,690 89 in excess of the same item in 1866.

The whole revenue of the Pennsylvania Railroad and its branches, and the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, is as follows:

From the Pennsylvania Railroad and branches	$16,340 156 36
From the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad	2 333,759 94
Total	$18,673,916 30

And the expenses of operating these lines are:

Pennsylvania Railroad	$12,080,299 64
Philadelphia and Erie Railroad	2,010,872 89
Thirty per cent reserved to pay interest on debt of Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Company, etc.	677,239 64
	14,768,412 01

Leaving the net profits from both Railways | $3,905,504 29

From which deduct two cash dividends of 7 per cent, each sold to shareholders in May and November last, and the taxes thereon | $1,337,968 52
Interest on bonds, etc., and taxes on same | 618,684 04
Lease of Harrisburg and Lancaster | 135,274 18
Annual payment to the State of Pennsylvania on account of purchase of the main line of public works | 499,000 00

This amount, carried to the credit of "Extra Dividend fund," in connormity with a resolution approved by the shareholders at their last meeting, payable in the capital stock of the Company | 1,100,000 00
| | $3,741,626 74
Surplus | $163,877 55

The net profits of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company are nearly all derived from the business of its main line. The investments held in other lines, that have heretofore proved productive, have mostly been placed in the sinking fund established for the redemption of the second mortgage bonds of the Company and the Bonds of the Harrisburg and Lancaster Railroad Company, which together amount to $5,589,840. The value of the assets in this fund, at their present market price, may be fixed at $5,000,000, and are deemed ample to meet at maturity the debts for which the fund was instituted. If the Second Mortgage Bonds should be exchanged for those under the General Mortgage authorized at the present meeting, this fund, after the payment of the seven hundred thousand dollar mortgage upon the Harrisburg and Lancaster line, will become the property of the Company, to be disposed of in such manner as shall best promote its interest.

The shareholders are referred to the statement of the Treasurer annexed to this report, for an exhibit of the condition of the company at the close of the year.

In comparing this statement with former statements it will be seen that the cost of the railroad from Harrisburg to Pittsburgh stands upon the books of the company at about the same sum ($12,540,950) that it did in 1854, the year that it was completed as a continuous single track railway between those cities. Since that time there has been added upon this portion of the railway, exceptthree miles, a second track from Lewistown to Mifflin, buildings, depots, &c., sufficient to accommodate more than three times the traffic that was then moved, the cost of which, if carried to construction account, would have swelled it to over $20,000,000.

A second track has also been added to the line between Harrisburg and Lancaster portion of the line between Columbia and Middletown, a distance of nineteen miles, which has likewise been charged to expense account. The Philadelphia and Columbia Railroad, purchased in 1857, was in a dilapidated condition, and had its superstructure renewed, and all of its wooden bridges east of Lancaster removed and new iron structures substituted, while the purchase money has at the same time been reduced from $9,500,000, its cost, to $5,575,000.

The construction account upon the wholeline of double track from West Philadelphia to Pittsburgh, 355 miles, and a single track between Dillerville and Middletown, 9 miles, and Elizabethtown, 25 miles, including branches to Indiana and to Hollidaysburg, of 27 miles, is but $20,799,235—a sum so small, compared with the cost of building such a work at this time, that no rival line—if there was a favorable route for one—could be constructed with any prospect of deriving a profit from the investment. This policy has been adopted by the Board, that reasonable rates of transportation may be maintained, and at the same time satisfactory dividends be obtained by the shareholders. The Board is aware that this is not in accordance with the practice pursued by railroad companies generally, particularly those of Great Britain, where their share and debt capital have increased to such enormous proportions, compared with their revenues, that dividends to ordinary shareholders have become an exception; while to maintain their revenues at the present standard, even with the advantages of cheap fuel and materials for maintaining and operating them, always, the rates for travel and general freight are largely in excess of those charged by this company.

The practice of dividing the whole apparent net profits of the Company, which has been the rule in Great Britain, has also had the disadvantage, by an exhibit of large dividends, on their completion of stimulating the construction of rival lines, thus increasing the railway capital that the traffic of the region is expected to meet, in an effort to secure a fair return for the money expended, which can only be effected by increased rates.

The securities created under the financial plan adopted at your last meeting to provide for the future wants of the Company have been prepared, and will be issued from time to time, in exchange for its existing mortgage bonds, and in like amounts as the bonds and capital of the Company is increased—to provide for the demands of the railway for additional facilities for the accommodation, movement or protection of its traffic. This plan contemplates the continuance of semi-annual cash dividends of three per cent., free from United States and State taxes—the remainder of the net profits of the year to be carried to an extra dividend fund, to be divided in shares whenever it is sufficient to justify a dividend of five per cent. upon the capital stock. Under the operations of this arrangement dividends of eleven per cent. were paid in 1867, and thesame rate may be expected in 1868.

The Board, as stated in their last annual report, would have preferred, and would still prefer, to increase the capital stock of the Company by a general distribution of it at par among the stockholders in proportion to the interest of each, but the alleged legal inability of Philadelphia to take her share of this increase led to the adoption of the present plan, which it is believed will be found sufficient to meet the objects of the Company and the requirements of its charter.

As the policy of investing the funds of the Company in feeders to the main line in and out of the State has been frequently adversely commented upon, the Board will again remind the shareholders that the investments made outside of Pennsylvania were expressly authorized and directed by themselves, with the full concurrence of the Directors, except in the subscription to the Marietta and Cincinnati line.

The wisdom of these investments, in view of the then isolation of the Pennsylvania Railroad at its western terminus, has been fully vindicated by the beneficial effect that the construction of the avenues thus facilitated with the trade centres of the West have had upon the revenues of the Company and the prosperity of Philadelphia. The Board also has exceeded the express authority of the shareholders by its laborious but successful effort to save the funds—as far as advisable—that they had directed to be so invested.

The expenditures upon lines within the State—as explained in previous reports—was one of the conditions of a contract with the Commonwealth, by which the Company was relieved from the onerous burthens of a special tonnage tax, which dwarfed the usefulness and restricted its railway from developing the resources of the interior.

These expenditures have resulted in the construction of the Pittsburgh and Steubenville Railroad, the West Newton and Youghiogheny Railroad, the Mifflin and Centre County Railroad to Milroy, and the extension of the Broad Top Railroad to Dallas. All of these works are valuable feeders to the main line, and in the aggregate will pay an interest upon the amounts now charged against them.

The Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad at present terminates at Phillipsburg. During the past year the road-bed has been graded to the town of Clearfield, and the track will be laid upon it in the ensuing spring and summer.

The Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad traverses a country that had been partially developed by the State improvements, and a large local traffic became immediately available; but at the same time the through business was of inconsiderable extent. It has since vastly increased by the rapid growth of the West, both in population and wealth, and is capable of further development by the introduction of rates of freight that will successfully compete with those charged upon the lakes and the New York canals.

A line possessing a large mixed traffic, such as commanded by the Pennsylvania Railroad, cannot fully meet this requirement without the construction of a third track throughout its length, by which trains can be moved at a low rate of speed without interfering with the traffic that will pay for the cost of a more rapid movement. Instead of a third track upon the Pennsylvania Railroad to meet this demand, as originally suggested, it has been proposed that the line of the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, as far as practicable, be taken for such a thoroughfare. This line will cross the summit between the eastern and western waters where the elevation is but 1,450 feet above tide, which may be overcome by gradients not exceeding a rise of a half of a foot in one hundred feet, passing through a region abounding in the best bituminous coal for fuel.

A road built to accommodate the object contemplated must be located and constructed with a view to secure the lowest possible cost of movement of trains, and the expenditure and cares required to the business they are intended to move, and the speed they will travel. Instead of changing locomotives at the end of each day's service, as at present, the trains, under this system, will be provided with fuel and watering their time upon duty until their destination is completed, and the return trip accomplished. The speed of the freight trains should not exceed an average of six miles per hour.

As through travel and general merchandise will seek lines where the movement is more rapid, a railway operated upon this principle can only be introduced with advantage to the community and profit to its shareholders, by a very large increase in the capital invested in such a line must be realized from a small margin over cost upon a very large tonnage to be moved. But few, if any, locations at present known to the engineering corps of the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, as far as practicable, be taken for such a thoroughfare. The proportion of the profits upon the local traffic is 267,542 tons, and the whole tonnage of the road exceeds that of last year 547,389 tons—nearly 10 per cent.

The results of the year, therefore, show a large increase in the business of the road, both in passengers and freights; but in consequence of reduced rates of freight, there is not a corresponding increase in gross revenue, while the continued high prices for labor and materials have prevented any material reduction of expenses.

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officers and employees, generally, during the past year.

By order of the Board:

J. EDGAR THOMSON, President.

The reading occupied about three-fourths of an hour. At its conclusion Mr. John Derbyshire offered the following:

Resolved, That the report of the Directors for the year 1867 be and the same is hereby accepted by the Stockholders, and that, as usual, it be printed in pamphlet form for their information.

The motion on the acceptance of this resolution was seconded, but before it was put, Col. Page arose, and said—

Mr. Chairman:—Whether the report just read gives the stockholders the real financial condition of the company, no one hearing it read for the first time, without previous knowledge upon the subject, can tell. My own judgment is that no such report, embracing as it does such vast amounts of money, and touching so many public interests, should ever be adopted without referring it to an auditing committee for thorough examination; but I shall make no such motion.

Twelve months ago we had a report similar in tone and character (as, indeed, all the reports have been) representing the most flourishing condition of affairs, the company having on hand stocks, bonds, bills, movables and cash $12,684,992 02; and yet on the 1st of April, 1866, a month after its presentation, so great was their necessities that they borrowed a mortgage of $2,500,000, and on the 1st of July following $1,000,000 more. The question of giving the Directors power to issue more stock and borrow more money was debated in the report, and a Director said that if the Committee, whose appointment was then asked for and agreed to, did not report before dividend day, it might be necessary to withhold the dividend from the stockholders.

The Committee did report, all but one of them indorsing the stock and loan project, before dividend day. The dividend was declared, and the stockholders got less than they expected to receive. If these things indicate a flourishing state of affairs, I cannot see it.

I rise now, Mr. Chairman, to ask for some explanations before the vote is taken upon the report.

I find upon referring to the mortgage of July 1, 1867, for $25,000,000 on record, that it refers, among other things, to four outstanding mortgages:

October 1, 1852, for	$4,900,000
June 1, 1854, for	2,904,840
April 1, 1856, for	2,500,000
July 1, 1866, for	1,000,000
A total of	$11,304,840

The officers in their report up to the 31st of December, 1866 (Auditor's report, page 259,) set the funded debt down at $11,455,885 65, the same as found in the Treasurer's Report, page 32—a difference of $1,945,914 25.

A similar but greater discrepancy is shown in the statement and return of the floating debt of the same year. In the Report to the State, (page 259), it is put down at $445,500, while the report to the stockholders shows it to be (page 23) $5,005,144 54—a variation of 62,616,644 45.

In the report of the Committee of last year, page 9, they speak of the interest derived by the Company being equal to ten per cent. per annum on the sum of $6,916,667 11, and so intended. These securities were valued in the Treasurer's report at the sum of $6,916,667 11, and to this the sub committee added, as an increase of value, the sum of $8,472 76, making these securities then equal to $10,341,500, of which interest bearing was $5,669,000 to the sinking fund, and for general railroad purposes $4,672,500, a small balance not easy of explanation, as $300,000 paying for interest. The income from these securities for 1866 was reported by the sub-committee to be $750,000, and yet in the return to the State for that year (see page 264) it was but $264,000 returned as interest. Now, as the report under consideration must be more or less based upon what has gone before stockholders should pause before they vote its acceptance without careful examination. For my own part, in the absence of such a test, I shall vote against it.

Mr. John Derbyshire remarked that the speaker who had just taken his seat should do as did others of the stockholders; that when they saw or learned of any error in the annual report of the Directors, or anything that was so mystical as to be beyond comprehension, they proceeded at once to the various officers of the railroad, and any information which they were entitled to was freely and cordially given.

Theodore Cuyler, Esq., coincided with the utterances of Colonel Page. He agreed with the remark that it was the duty of the stockholders to carefully and fully examine the annual statement of the Company, and to ascertain thereby whether or not their agents and representatives did their duty in a right and proper manner. He held that a select committee should be appointed from among the stockholders to whom should be referred the matter of making a proper investigation of the report. By this means the Company would be prepared to vote intelligently for the best men, into whose charge should be placed the affairs of the road.

Colonel Page said that in the remarks which he had made, he was looking to the paramount interests of the road, and he believed that a standing committee of intelligent stockholders should be appointed to examine into this annual report, so that at a meeting a month hence it could be accepted and adopted properly.

Mr. John Whitney also favored the reference of the reports to a Special Committee.

The question on the resolution was then called for, and being put, the Chairman declared the motion adopted.

Mr. Derbyshire then offered the following:

WHEREAS, The policy of stated dividends has again been referred to by the Board of Directors, in their annual report, as the best policy for the Company to adopt, if the assent thereto could be had of the city of Philadelphia, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Board of Directors be instructed to invite a conference with the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the city of Philadelphia, with a view to a change in the present financial plan of periodical stock dividends, and be it further

Mr. Wister moved that the thanks of the meeting be extended to Mayor McMichael for the impartial manner in which he had presided over its deliberations.

A communication was read to the effect that when any stockholder should present himself for any official position in the company that preference to members should be given instead of to others.

The meeting then adjourned.

CITY MATTERS.

The speedy cures effected by Dr. Ahorn daily, at 134 Smithfield street, commend him to the confidence of the afflicted.

ALLEGHENY COUNCILS.—A special meeting of the Allegheny City Councils will be held this evening, to take action in regard to the establishment of a Board of Public Works.

INAUGURATION OF A HALL.—A meeting of Post 38, Grand Army of the Republic, will be held this evening at the corner of Butler and Walnut-alley, Lawrenceville, at which time the new hall will be inaugurated. The members of other posts are invited. The band of Post 35 will be in attendance.

CONTRACT TO A PITTSBURGH COMPANY.—The Messrs. Knap, proprietors of the Fort Pitt Foundry, of this city, have been awarded the contract for the building of the engines for the new Water Works in St. Louis, Mo., their bid being as follows: For high service engines, $168,800; one high service, $90,000; two low service, $89,800; one low service, $50,000.

NORTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—The sale of pews in the North Presbyterian Church, Allegheny, which was dedicated on Sunday last, commenced yesterday, and thus far about three thousand dollars have been raised from the premium on and renting of them. Some five thousand dollars were subscribed yesterday towards liquidating the debt incurred in the building of the new edifice.

SEVERE ACCIDENT.—An old man, a German, while passing down Pride street, in the Eighth ward, yesterday morning, slipped and fell on the ice with his left leg, breaking his leg above the knee. He was taken into the residence of Coroner Clawson, near by, and Dr. Walters summoned. After his injuries were attended to, he was removed to his residence in the locality of the accident.

THE MASQUERADE AT THE RINK.—The third grand masquerade of the season will take place this evening at the Keystone Rink, and it is not hazarding too much to say that it will be fully equal to any of the others. Callie Canis, the King of Masqueraders, will preside over the court, will appear on the ice in costume. Many novelties will be introduced, among them the trained elephant Hannibal. The ice is in good condition, and in order to prepare for the evening's entertainment, the Rink will not be open to visitors during the day.

MEETING OF SOLDIERS' LEAGUE.—The Allegheny County Soldiers' League held a meeting at their hall in Allegheny, on Tuesday evening. The Lecture Committee reported that they had secured the services of Anderson Nelson, late Sheriff of Lawrence county, and late Chaplain of the One Hundredth Regiment, to deliver the second lecture of the course, on the 6th of March. His subject for the occasion will be "From the Rebellion to Andersonville, 1861-1865." Resolutions of condolence were offered and adopted in regard to the death of Theodore F. Duncan, a member of the League. After the transaction of some routine business, the League adjourned.

Dr. Edward L. Youmans.

We call the especial attention of our readers to the lecture of Dr. Youmans this evening, at the Academy of Music. Dr. Youmans is one of the most eminent American scholars and writers of the present day, and his lectures are spoken of in the highest terms by the press of the different cities where he has been lecturing. This will be the only opportunity afforded our citizens of hearing this distinguished gentleman, and we expect to see the Academy crowded to-night to hear his lecture on the "Chemistry of the Sunbeam."

The Allegheny Police—Appointment of the Additional Force.

In accordance with an ordinance adopted by the Allegheny City Councils at their last meeting, the Police Committee of Councils met last evening at the Mayor's office in conjunction with Mayor Drum, to appoint twelve additional persons as members of the police force—four day policemen and eight night watchmen. The following appointments were made, Messrs. Herman, Lynch and Swain, three of the new appointees on the day force, being at present on the night watch, thus accounting for the fifteen names attached:

Day Police—Henry Herman, James Stewart, Ambrose Lynch, Washington Swain.

Night Watch—Allen Stewart, Richard Wilson, Valentine Steer, Jackson Scott, Frederick Faber, Wm. Ferguson, Wm. McKain, Charles W. Heasley, Frank Campbell, George H. Williams, Wm. Weir.

Most of the new appointees have been connected with the police force at some time, and are, therefore, well acquainted with the duties. The entire police force of Allegheny now consist of thirty-one men—ten day police and twenty-one night watchmen. The members of the force are to be provided with uniform caps with numbers, in order that they may be distinguished from the private citizens. The new appointees will go on duty some time during the present week.

THE FENIANS.

Public Meeting of the Brotherhood—Speeches of Mr. James Graham and C. P. F. Welsh—St. Patrick's Day to be Celebrated.

A large and enthusiastic meeting of the members of the Fenian Brotherhood and others friendly to the cause of Irish Nationality, was held last evening in Fenian Hall, corner of Fifth and Smithfield streets. The meeting was called to order by Mr. Patrick Graham, when the following officers were announced:

President—Dr. Edward Donnelly.

Vice Presidents—Hon. James Blackmore, Hon. James Lowry, Jr., Captain Keller, Dr. A. C. Murdock, S. Allinder, and P. A. Gilbert.

Secretary—Wm. McAleese and the representatives of the press.

Upon taking the chair Dr. Donnelly stated that two distinguished members of the Fenian Brotherhood were present, one of whom was a veteran in the cause of Irish liberty and who yet hoped, before his gray hairs descended to the grave, to see the land of his birth free and independent. He then introduced Mr. James Given, Vice President of the Fenian Brotherhood.

REMARKS OF MR. GIVEN.

Mr. Given commenced his remarks by stating that he had been "sweeping around the circle," meeting with his countrymen in the different cities of the Union, and had never seen so much enthusiasm exhibited as at the present time. Irishmen were organizing for the coming day when the green flag would wave over the Emerald Isle, and at no previous time had the indications been so bright. England having passed the zenith of its power, was now on its descent, and Irishmen must hurl it into perdition she had brought upon herself. Eighteen months ago the London *Times* said the Fenian organization was composed only of the cast-offs, mere tinkers and cobblers, dressed in invisible green, who should be born out of existence. But England had failed in her effort, and had sent two Ambassadors to the Pope to ask him to do what she could not. She would be told to remember that she had aided Garibaldi in his efforts to dispossess the Pope, and would receive no assistance. If she applied to Russia, she would be told to remember the Crimean war, and if she turned to America for aid, President Johnson would remind her of the Alabama claims. John Bright has said that England must do justice to the Irish people, but she could not do so without restoring the land and the people she had wantonly seized, and by so doing would render herself a third rate power. Earl Derby says that it costs England about one million per day to watch Ireland. She cannot stand this long, while those who pay only ten cents per week (about a variation of nothing) can maintain it to eternity. A storm is gathering in Europe, and no one can tell where it will strike. A revolution is in progress in Ireland, in her sentiments and feeling. She knows that she is on the verge of dissolution and is becoming timid. George Francis Train was arrested because he wore square-toed boots and looked like an American. President Johnson protected Minister Adams to demand an explanation, when Lord Derby skulked out of it by blaming it upon a Cork man. Once England would not have acted so cowardly. The speaker urged Irishmen to organize and use all the means in their power to redeem their native land from its enthrallment.

Mr. Welsh, of Erie, was speaking a company of "Soldiers of the Irish Republic," headed by a martial band, entered the hall, and was received with cheers.

REMARKS OF COL. WALSH.

The chairman then introduced Col. P. F. Walsh, remarking that he had been a prominent member of the Fenian Congress held in this city two years ago, but since that time, had visited California, Nevada and Oregon, and collected $30,000 in gold for the Fenian organization. The Colonel modestly remarked that whatever he had done in connection with the organization was merely his duty. He had visited the States mentioned, and the result was not so much the fruits of his humble efforts, as the ardor and patriotism that animated his countrymen on the Pacific coast, who wanted to free their country from the cruel English yoke, and establish a republic on Irish soil. He had not visited Pittsburgh since the organization was in its infancy, but he had always heard a good account of it. L. L. Boyd Anton, is now stopping at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

U. S. District Court--Judge McCandless.

The following named persons filed petitions for final discharge, in the bankruptcy branch of the Court: Daniel Brizzle, Allegheny county; Chauncey J. Moore, Elk county; Homer J. Clark, Erie county; Edward Evans, Allegheny county; Edward Hazleton, Allegheny county; Alexander Amnon, Union county; John Walker, Greene county. The Court directed the usual notice to be given and the publications made.

The following voluntary petitions for adjudication in bankruptcy were filed: W. H. Warfield, city of Pittsburgh; Hiram Bell, Cresswell, late of Pittsburgh, now of Philadelphia; David J. Lewis, Northumberland; Nicholas Snyder, Somerset.

The whole number of petitions filed up to date is four hundred and twenty-five.

Quarter Sessions--Judges Sterrett and Mellon.

This Court is still engaged on the Argument Lists. A large number of cases have already been disposed of. The Court will meet again to-day.

Common Pleas--Judge Stowe.

The case of Samuel Duff vs. R. W. Pier, reported yesterday, was on the jury a short time before adjournment. No verdict.

George and Barbara Walther vs. James Campbell. Action to recover $2,000 alleged to be due under an article of agreement concerning the lease of the Union stand on Federal street, Allegheny. On trial.

The following is the trial list for to-day:

128. Cutler & Bro. vs. John Huckenstein.
130. Wm. Werrington vs. Jacob Harrison.
131. Wm. Wilson vs. David Stein.
132. Samuel Braddock vs. David Stein.
145. Cyrus Aiken vs. Fort Pitt Railroad Company.
146. Edwardt & Westphal vs. James Crossan.
147. Haas & Krauss vs. P., F. W. and C. R. W. Co.
148. Same vs. Same.
149. Mc. C. Hyde vs. Livingston & Co.
150. H. Baldinger vs. Jeremiah Bruce.
151. Alex. Patterson vs. James Gillespie.
152. H. Atkinson vs. D. P. Hatch.
153. Anderson & Bell vs. Pettengill & Co.
154. Robert Long vs. John Brown.
155. Robert McCready vs. Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

District Court--Judge Hampton.

L. Voight vs. David McPherson. Action to recover $780 for work done on the foundation walls of a building. Jury out.

The following is the trial list for to-day:

60. S. Duff vs. S. Wilson.
102. J. Fegart vs. J. Ryan.
139. M. A. Daily vs. O'Reilly.
162. B. Thompson vs. Thompson.
Miller, Nichol & Co. vs. H. Millison.
Ill. L. Schnitzer vs. A. Burkhardt.
170. R. Patterson vs. M. Sweeny.
97. G. W. Smith vs. Darlington & Co.

Public Amusements.

OPERA HOUSE.—The "Black Crook," with its brilliant costumes, gorgeous scenery and attractive ballet, will soon take its departure from among us, as other attractions must take its place. It will be performed but four times more, and the performance is in every respect satisfactory.

MASONIC HALL.—Logrenla, [the magician, had another crowded audience last evening, which was delighted with his performances, as well as those of the birds, mice and cat. Among the gifts to be distributed this evening will be a dressing bureau and a tea set of fifty-six pieces.

The Trial of Tom. Whittaker and "Snibbs" Arnold.

The case of Thomas Whittaker, indicted for the robbery of Miss Nancy Sproull, on the night of the murder of her brother, near Noblestown, several months ago, came up yesterday morning in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Washington county, sitting in the borough of Washington. R. M. Gibson, Esq., of Washington, and R. S. Morrison, Esq., of this city, counsel for the defense, moved to quash the indictment on the ground of the former acquittal of the defendant of the murder of David Sproull. After considerable argument by the counsel on both sides, the motion was overruled by the Court. The clerk then proceeded to empannel a jury, and the trial was proceeded with. Wm. C. Moreland, Esq., of this city, is engaged to conduct the case on the part of the Commonwealth.

At the conclusion of this trial, it is probable that the case of William Arnold *alias* "Snibbs" Arnold, indicted for the murder of David Sproull, of which trial there was acquitted, will be taken up. Officer Seth Wilmot, of this city, has been summoned as a witness in the case and will leave for Washington to-day. A considerable amount of evidence has accumulated, and it is probable that the trial will be a prolonged and exciting one.

The New School House for Colored Children.

The building on Miller street, in the Seventh ward, which was erected for the accommodation of the colored children of the city, has been completed, and some weeks since the schools were removed to it. The building is located on a lot one hundred by one hundred feet. It fronts on Miller street fifty feet, extending back seventy-four feet. It is a substantial brick structure, two stories high. The lower story contains three rooms, each thirty-four by thirty feet, with a hall ten feet wide in the centre, while upon the second story is a large hall, forty-eight by thirty feet, with two rooms, twenty-four by thirty feet. The building was erected by Messrs. Samuel Hastings & Co., the well-known contractors of Allegheny City, under the direction of Messrs. Jared M. Brush, Dr. Geo. L. McCook and J. H. Nobbs, a committee appointed by the Central Board of Education for that purpose.

IMPORTANT TO HACKMEN.—The Mayor has given notice that hereafter all hackmen will be required to have a copy of the ordinance regulating the rates to be charged by them, to be posted up conspicuously in their hacks, and a lamp, which shall be kept lighted at night, also inside the hack, so that passengers can see what the rates are.

ANOTHER SPEEDY CURE.

Mr. A Leizkus, Plumber, Steam and Gas Fitter, Carson Street, South Pittsburgh, Testified as follows:

I applied to Dr. Aborn, No. 134 Smithfield street, for the cure of a bad sore throat, and was cured by his new and wonderful system, will be provided with fuel and water, alternating their time upon duty until their destination is completed, and the return trip accomplished. The speed of the freight trains should not exceed an average of six miles per hour.

As through travel and general merchandise will seek lines where the movement is more rapid, a railway operated upon this principle can only be introduced with advantage to the community and profit to its shareholders, by a very large increase in the capital invested in such a line must be realized from a small margin over cost upon a very large tonnage to be moved. But few, if any, locations at present known to the engineering corps of the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, as far as practicable, be taken for such a thoroughfare. The proportion of the profits upon the local traffic is 267,542 tons, and the whole tonnage of the road exceeds that of last year 547,389 tons—nearly 10 per cent.

Carson street, South Pittsburgh.

February 19th, 1868.

Fresh Invoices of Groceries.

James Connor, wholesale grocer, No. 355 Liberty street, has just received ten thousand pounds in bulk, and thirty barrels of prime buckwheat flour; also, extra No. 1 Salt, two thousand barrels, full weight. Mr. Connor has a full supply of Sugars and Molasses, and he offers his goods to the trade at the very lowest cash prices, dealers will find it to their advantage to purchase of him. He always has on hand a well selected stock of groceries, which he